

## U.S. Official Sees Risk of Deflation in Europe

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's economic slowdown has brought with it an increased risk of deflation, an American official said after a weekend meeting of top financial officials from the Group of Seven industrialized nations.

Most European finance ministers and central bankers have not acknowledged that low inflation rates in France

and Germany may be the result of deflationary pressures, caused partly

The Group of Seven appears satisfied with the dollar, Page 8.

by tight economic policies and high interest rates.

But the risk of a deflationary trend — a situation in which falling prices contribute to the slowing of economic

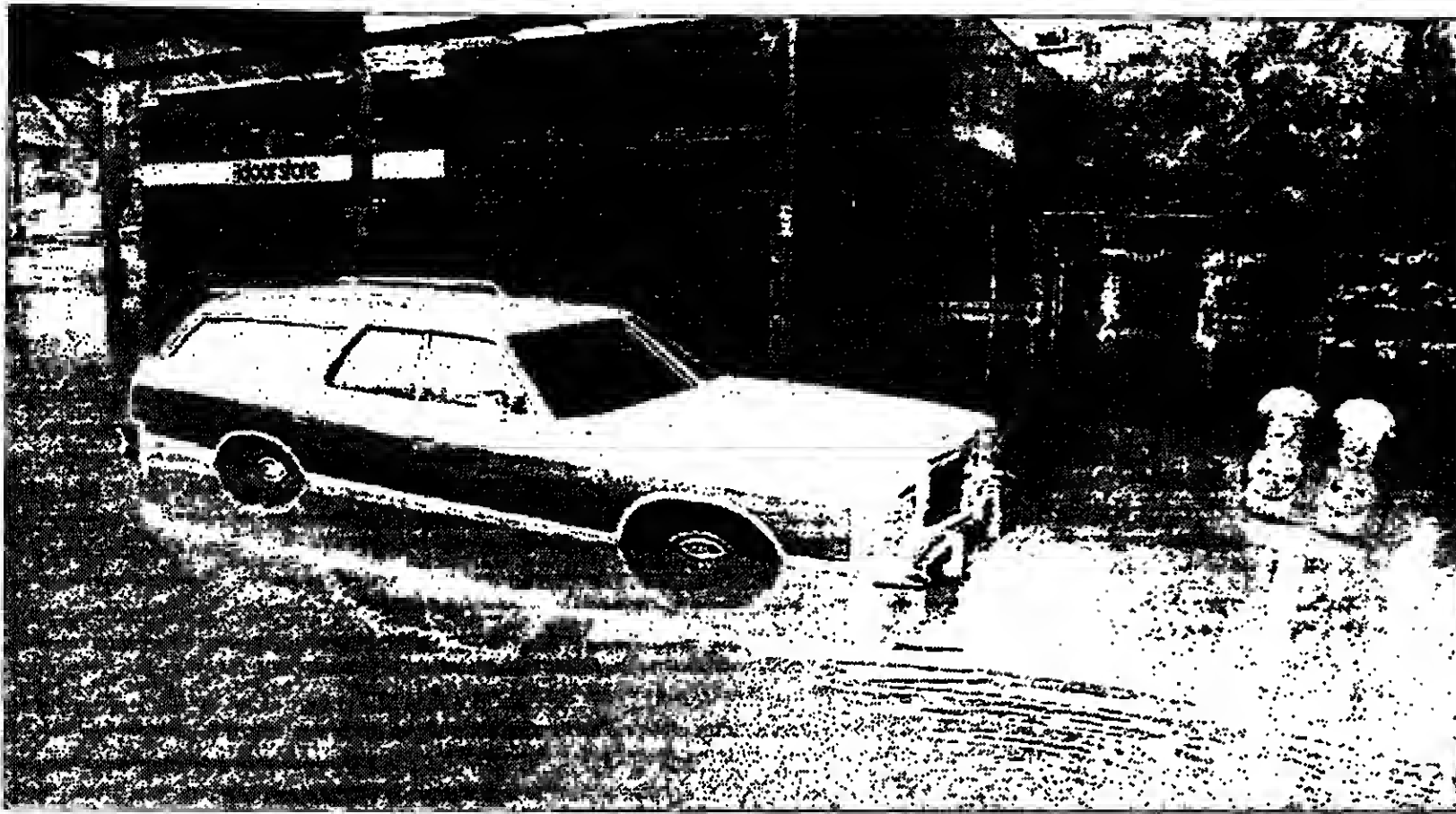
growth — was noted during an interview here with Lawrence Summers,

the U.S. deputy Treasury secretary. Mr. Summers said he was pleased with Europe's progress in bringing down the level of inflation by deficit-cutting measures. He added, in reply to a question: "Most measures of inflation are still positive, but certainly the degree of danger on the deflation side relative to the inflation side is greater than it has been in the past."

The U.S. Treasury official, emerging Saturday night from a meeting of Group of Seven finance officials and central-bank chiefs, said he and his counterparts at the meeting considered Europe's slowdown a "source of concern" and stressed that "the priority now is maintaining the recovery."

Mr. Summers and the other G-7 officials generally sought to boost con-

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THAT SINKING FEELING — A car abandoned Sunday in the Georgetown section of Washington as floodwaters soaked the U.S. capital. Page 8.

## Russians Back Away From Nuclear Pacts

### U.S. Says Balking by Moscow Has Stopped Mutual Inspections

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Moscow has balked at carrying out any of the nuclear-security and weapons-inspection agreements announced by President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin at a summit meeting last May, throwing up a major roadblock to U.S.-Russian cooperation on key security issues, American officials say.

After a promising start of discussions on how to carry out the agreements, the

Germany and the U.S. clash over a nuclear research reactor, Page 5.

Russians have pulled back and essentially suspended the talks, according to several officials, who said they were perplexed and frustrated by the developments.

Officials at the State Department, the White House and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said it was unclear why the Russians have backed away. What is clear, they said, is that the mutual inspections and data exchanges on weapons and nuclear materials — which the presidents said would occur — are not about to happen.

The failure to carry through on the agreements does not by itself threaten U.S. security or U.S.-Russian relations, the officials said.

But in the context of other recent developments in Russia — such as the removal of almost all pro-Western reformers from Mr. Yeltsin's government and the appointment of a Russian nationalist, Yevgeny M. Primakov, as foreign minister — the stalling adds to a troubling pattern that has clouded relations with Moscow.

"We hope to implement all the agreements presidents Clinton and Yeltsin arrived at during their Moscow summit," said the State Department spokes-

man, Nicholas Burns. "Over the past couple of years we have found that some of these arms agreements are very difficult, and it is sometimes necessary to bring in senior officials because the bureaucracy in both countries can only take them so far."

He added that the United States and Russia were cooperating on many other issues, like the peacekeeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On May 10, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin issued a "Joint Statement on the Transparency and Irreversibility of the Process of Reducing Nuclear Weapons," containing measures by which each country could assure itself that the other was carrying out reductions.

They said the two countries would "exchange on a regular basis" detailed information on their stockpiles of weapons and nuclear materials. They also said they would undertake "reciprocal monitoring" of the facilities where they store nuclear materials that are removed from dismantled warheads.

And they said they would "seek to conclude in the shortest possible time" a legal agreement ensuring protection of the exchanged data. None of that has happened. The legal agreement was never negotiated, making it impossible to exchange classified data and develop the "chain of custody" agreement wanted by the United States.

In the declaration, Mr. Clinton and

See RUSSIA, Page 8

### U.S. Keeps Watch

A senior Treasury Department official said that Washington was monitoring very closely Russia's commitment to reforms following changes in key personnel in Moscow. (Page 8)

## The Dawn of Palestinian Legitimacy

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The start of Ramadan, the Muslim month of repentance, brought a somber curtain down Sunday on celebrations of the Palestinian election, but not before Palestinian radio blared out a final round of jubilant proclamations that "a new day has dawned over Palestine."

Final tallies were still unavailable, but they were almost unnecessary. All the candidates had promised roughly the same things, and Yasser Arafat remained the Palestinian leader.

Mr. Arafat's patchy record to date on

civil rights, the predominance of his Fatah in the new 88-seat Palestinian Council and the inherent conservatism of Palestinian society, where large clans are still the basic unit and marriages are

### NEWS ANALYSIS

as often arranged as not, all guaranteed that democracy was still a long way off in the Palestinian "entity."

But Palestinian radio was not wrong. What had dawned with the election was not yet democracy, but legitimacy — for Mr. Arafat's leadership, for the negotiations with Israel, and above all for the claims of Palestinians to nationhood.

"Palestinian society is only just beginning, and yet its sweet fragrance is already intoxicating the masses," wrote Yehudit Alonot, Israel's most popular newspaper, in its editorial.

"It is sweeping the Palestinian people behind it. An 'intifada of democracy' is how the elections were described by residents of the 'territories' — which are no longer 'territories.' They are an independent, national Palestinian entity, with a freely elected self-rule."

Though hard-line Israeli nationalists and Arab rejectionists were quick to

See ARAFAT, Page 8

### Radical Palestinian Rejects Israeli Offer

Reuters

DAMASCUS — The radical Palestinian leader George Habash on Sunday spurned an offer by Israel to return to Palestinian autonomous areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to help the PLO amend its constitution, which calls for Israel's destruction.

Along with other radical Palestinian groups based in Syria, he denounced the Palestinian elections, which resulted in a landslide victory by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Overseas Tax Exemption Is Likely to Survive

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Americans living abroad are unlikely to lose their \$70,000 income tax exemption under the balanced-budget legislation that is being negotiated between the White House and Congress, a senior U.S. official said over the weekend.

While stressing that he could not offer a definitive view since the final decision will be up to Congress, Lawrence Summers, the deputy Treasury secretary, said in an interview that he expected only "minor changes" to the exemption.

The tax clause, known as Section 911, is defended vociferously by most Fortune 500 U.S. companies as an important tool in promoting U.S. exports.

"The exemption for U.S. citizens might be altered," said Mr. Summers, "but I would be very surprised if it were eliminated." He added that the issue would be one of many to be discussed with U.S. legislators, but offered his opinion that "I don't think Congress would abolish it altogether."

The exclusion, first enacted in 1926 as an incentive for U.S. exports, allows

Americans living outside the United States to earn up to \$70,000 a year without owing any U.S. income tax. Earnings beyond this level are subject to tax, and Americans are taxed even on the first \$70,000 anyway in many countries.

The danger of a repeal of Section 911 has come under fire from business interests since the proposal was contained in a balanced-budget proposal prepared by the Senate minority leader, Thomas A. Daschle, and endorsed by President Bill Clinton earlier this month.

— ALAN FRIEDMAN

### AGENDA

#### Refugees Flee For Tanzania

BUJUMBURA. Burundi (Reuters) — About 16,000 more Hutu refugees from Rwanda have fled a camp in northeastern Burundi and are trying to get into Tanzania, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Sunday.

The exodus from a camp in Ntamba was apparently inspired by fear of the Tutsi-dominated Burundian Army, which reportedly attacked a nearby camp in Mugano last week.

About 14,000 of the Mugano refugees had crossed the border by Saturday, but Tanzania said they could not stay for long.

#### PAGE TWO AIDS Catches Up With Asia

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#### Opinion

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#### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	10.00 LE	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1,100 CFA	Tunisia	225 PTAS
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	1,250 Ptas
Italy	2,800 Lire	Turkey	T.L. 60,000
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. (Ex.)	\$1.20
Lebanon	1,250 L.L.	U.S. (Ex.)	\$1.20

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## Galliano's Theatrics at Givenchy

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Galliano's much-awaited show for Givenchy was a fashion moment that missed.

"Shaken ... But Not Stirred" — names given to two lime green dresses — summed up the emotion missing from the Givenchy debut. For all its poetry and theater, the show did not propel haute couture into the next millennium or define a new image for the house, whose founder, Hubert de Givenchy, retired last year.

Even two crinolined models, perched on a pile of mattresses like the princess and the pea, could not weave a web of enchantment in the sports stadium that the 35-year-old British designer had swagged with ink-blue fabric.

"I loved it and I'm going to wear it," said Tina Turner, sitting in the packed front row Sunday. But Joan Collins said: "I'm disappointed, although there are great individual pieces especially if you are going to play Auntie Mame."

The show opened with the swish of crinolines and trailing trains. It then moved swiftly into the 1920s for wrap dresses and cloche hats; through the sinuous 1930s dresses that are Galliano's signature toward almost modern life: strict 1940s suits with sharp shoulders and bows on breasts and hips. They had a sleek charm.

Interspersed with the costume drama

were black tuxedos, impeccably cut and with a passing resemblance to day wear. It was a joy throughout to see Galliano's fervent imagination allied to the technical skill of haute couture, to create a woven silver filigree evening jacket, or to tuck sumptuous fabrics into tiny pleats.

Nobody was expecting or wanting Galliano to go commercial least of all

### The new couture season may turn out to be more bread and circuses than clothes.

the house's owner, Bernard Arnault, whose skill is to market luxury products on a strong image.

"For me the goal of couture is creativity and I am looking to Galliano for that," Arnault said before the show.

But Givenchy's executives and fellow designers, who included Gianfranco Ferré, Oscar de la Renta and Gianni Versace, must have searched in vain for a thread linking the exquisite outfits to Givenchy's 44-year history. Just this billowing French maid's blouse perhaps? Or a liquorice-black satin column?

The most obvious references were to Galliano's own recent past. He has al-

ready shown Empress Sissie crinolines, even if the Givenchy versions were in succulent sugared-almond colored silks and opened over pin-striped pants. We saw at his own October show a parasol. For Givenchy, that came in orange saffron fabric with its dress twisted in a couture corkscrew round the body.

The program named it Marigold Firefly, catching couture's elusive poetry more effectively than the show itself.

The spring/summer couture season may turn out to be more bread and circuses than clothes.

Blowing air kisses and clutching at hands, Gianni Versace took a bow at the end of his weekend frock 'n roll show. Smack. One for Sting, sitting center front in leather pants, floppy shirt and hunky boots. Another for Jon Bon Jovi. And all the while Elton John pounding out the soundtrack especially composed for his designer pal.

Was this a rock show or what? "In the Jungle" sang Elton, while models prowled down the mirrored runway at the Ritz Hotel in panther and zebra prints or slithers of leather and lace.

The designer offered a printed music program of a "first world hearing." The clothes were defined by the lyrics. "The bitch is back" for dresses so sheer that buttocks were revealed in op-art patterned underpants. "Made in England" brought brief 1960s coats

## German Police Arrest Lebanese in Hostel Fire

Continued in the Left from Page 1

LUBECK, Germany — The police arrested a Lebanese man accused of setting a lethal fire in a foreigners' hostel after he told a firefighter at the scene of the blaze that "we were the ones," prosecutors said Sunday.

That comment and the 21-year-old suspect's intimate knowledge of circumstances surrounding the fire that killed 10 people in this northern city Thursday led authorities to focus their probe on him, they told reporters.

But a lawyer for the suspect, identified only as Safwan E., denied the man had made any such comment. The man, who lived in the hostel with his family, has maintained his innocence since he was taken into custody.

The suspect, who lived in the house with his family, was arrested Saturday on 10 counts of murder, 38 counts of attempted murder, arson and other charges.

Authorities suggested that he might have been involved in a dispute with other residents of the house.

German politicians, who expressed

shock last week when neo-Nazis were the prime suspects, said Sunday that Germans should not feel a sense of relief at the latest turn of events.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, former chairman of the opposition Social Democrats, said Germans instead should "reflect seriously" on why so many thought such an attack by right-wing radicals in Germany was possible.

Attacks by right-wing groups on immigrants soared after unification in 1990, peaking in 1993.

Assaults have steadily declined since then, partly a result of a crackdown on such groups and a change in Germany's asylum law that resulted in fewer foreigners admitted.

Former President Richard von Weizsäcker, however, said Germans should not feel relieved at the news that a foreigner might have been responsible for the crime in Lübeck.

He and Mr. Vogel, appearing on television Sunday, called for continuing efforts to ensure coexistence of different cultures in Germany. (Reuters, AP)



John Galliano's poetic pastel crinoline with filigree for Givenchy.

See GIVENCHY, Page 8



## A Continent Unprepared / 12 Million Cases Expected by 2000

## AIDS Epidemic Catches Up With Asia

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

**L**OPBURI, Thailand — A ribbon of arid, pale yellow smoke rose from the crematorium as a Buddhist monk approached, clutching one end of his saffron robe in a bony, withered hand.

His skin was mottled, his body wasting away, from the disease that would soon take his life, just as it had killed two other Thai men whose corpses had been committed to the fire only hours before.

"I know that my body will end up here," said the AIDS-stricken monk, Phra Kamthorn Kitaisalo, as he led his visitors into the crematorium. "Of course I accept that."

In a corner, set beneath a gilded statue of Buddha, there was a pile of dozens of fist-sized white cotton bags, each containing the ashes from an earlier cremation. The name of the dead was written across each bag.

The 38-year-old monk gently picked up some of the bags and read out the names. "All of these people died of AIDS, and the ashes stay here because the families are afraid to claim them," he said. "They are

afraid that they will get sick if they hold the ashes."

Thailand was among the first countries in Asia to fall victim to AIDS, the disease that is now beginning to ravage the world's most populous continent. And perhaps nowhere is the devastation of the epidemic more jarring than in this Buddhist temple set among parched hills in central Thailand.

The temple, Wat Phrabat Nampo, serves as the country's largest AIDS hospice, and it is here that nearly 80 AIDS sufferers are gathered, waiting to die. About a dozen of the residents are monks, some abandoned by their own monasteries.

The daily scenes of misery and death at places like Wat Phrabat are becoming commonplace across Asia, where the AIDS epidemic is entering an increasingly visible phase.

AIDS arrived late in Asia. The virus began to spread in earnest in the late 1980s, more than a decade after it took hold in the United States and Africa. Until now, it had been mostly a silent, unseen epidemic. The virus has a long incubation period, often taking more than a decade before making itself known in a serious illness.

But for millions of Asians, time is about to run out. Asians infected in the

1980s are now falling sick, and they have begun to die in such huge numbers that the epidemic threatens to dent some of the world's fastest-growing economies, overwhelm hospitals and health care systems and undermine traditional ways of life. Few Asian governments are prepared for this health emergency.

Asian epidemiologists are optimistic that they can avert the sort of devastation unleashed in Africa, where some sub-Saharan countries, including Botswana, Uganda and Zimbabwe, could lose a quarter of their adult population to the disease.

But in absolute terms, AIDS will almost certainly claim more victims in Asia, home to two-thirds of the world's population, than in Africa. Without a cure, an estimated 10 million Asians will die of AIDS before 2015.

Last year, nearly 50,000 people died of AIDS in Thailand.

Even as the infection rate has peaked in other parts of the world, it is still exploding in Asia, where the virus is spread mostly through heterosexual intercourse. Epidemiologists working with the World Health Organization have predicted that the number of infected Asians will rise from 3.5 million this year to as many as 12 million by 2000.

Last year, for the first time, estimates suggest that the number of people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, was larger in Asia than in Africa. By the turn of the century, more people will be infected each year in Asia than in the rest of the world combined.

And while most of Asia should be able to avoid an African-scale disaster, a handful of countries, including Cambodia and Burma and areas of Thailand and Vietnam, could face the level of devastation seen in Africa.

In Cambodia, it is estimated that 4 percent of pregnant women are already infected with HIV, as well as 40 percent of the prostitutes in some Cambodian provinces.

Asia's most populous countries, China, India and Indonesia, do relatively little blood screening, so health care workers cannot say for sure how far the virus has spread, but the available evidence suggests that they face severe epidemics.

The epidemic is in its infancy in China, but the virus is reported to be spreading quickly. Health officials estimate that close to 100,000 Chinese are infected. While the virus is thought

to be nonexistent in large stretches of the Chinese countryside, it is spreading wildly in border areas where intravenous drug use is common.

Many epidemiologists believe that AIDS will ultimately claim the lives of more people in India than in any other country. United Nations estimates suggest that 1.75 million Indians are already infected with HIV, and that four million will be infected by the end of the decade.

Indian victims are mostly in the cities, especially Bombay, the financial capital, and along major national roadways. The roadways are lined with brothels serving truckers, who are thought to have offered a transmission route for the virus.

In Indonesia, which has a population of 190 million and is the world's fourth most populous nation, the government has suggested that as many as 2 million people could be HIV positive by 2000. City dwellers are the principal victims, although Indonesian sailors traveling across the archipelago country have carried the virus to remote islands.

**A**SIAs other archipelago country, the Philippines, has been relatively lucky so far. The World Health Organization estimates that only about 18,000 Filipinos are infected with HIV, a fifth of the infection rate of Thailand.

Still, health workers believe that the Philippines is headed for disaster because of rampant prostitution and because of the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to anti-AIDS educational programs.

In Asia, like Africa, the virus often spreads through families, with an unfaithful husband infecting his wife and their unborn children.

AIDS is killing Asians from all walks of life — peasant farmers and royalty as well as religious men and women. In Thailand, the Public Health Ministry has said that it knows of at least 170 infected Buddhist monks.

"Everybody is dying of AIDS, even the monks," said Phra Kamthorn, the monk with AIDS, who says he was infected during his days as a prostitute-loving "playboy" before entering a monastery six years ago. "I would see prostitutes every day."

To a degree that health experts find startling, many Asian governments are refusing to deal with the AIDS crisis, or even to acknowledge a problem. Their inaction reflects an un-



Phra Phonthep Dhammagaruko, the head monk at a Buddhist hospice in Chiang Mai, Thailand, talking with an AIDS victim.

willingness by Asian leaders to accept an uncomfortable truth: that prostitution is a way of life across most of this continent, and that millions of Asian men visit brothels. In confronting the problem, the notable exception is the government of Thailand, the Asian country most closely associated with AIDS because of its notorious commercial sex industry.

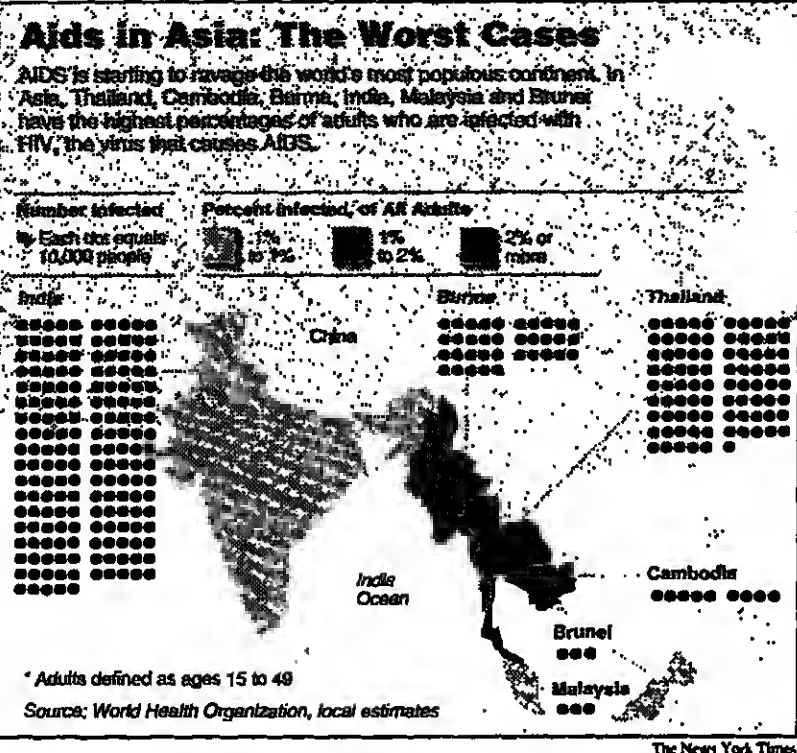
The Thais have developed Asia's most effective AIDS prevention program, arguably the best prevention program in the developing world. While it is too late to avert catastrophe, it might have been far worse.

"In Thailand, we've bitten the bullet," said Mechai Viravadiya, the Thai public health crusader who is considered the father of the AIDS prevention program. "But in much of the rest of Asia, the fuse has been lit."

You'd think that other Asian nations would learn from our experience, but most of their governments are still in the denial stage. They've blinded themselves to this problem, and sadly they will pay for it."

Peter Piot, Geneva-based epidemiologist and director of AIDS prevention programs for the United Nations, said "Asia has the fastest growing epidemic in the world, and people there don't seem to realize it yet."

**COMING UP**  
Every Tuesday they come — impoverished Saudis, sheikhs, tribal elders and some of the country's elite — to seek out the man who is poised to become the next king of Saudi Arabia.



## Gerry Mulligan, Jazz Saxophonist, Dies at 68

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
NEW YORK — Gerry Mulligan, 68, the baritone saxophonist and a versatile jazz musician who worked with Duke Ellington, Miles Davis and Duke Ellington, died Saturday.

He died at his home in Darien, Connecticut, from complications from a knee infection, according to his wife, Franca Mulligan.

Mr. Mulligan helped create the cool jazz movement, but was also at home in big band, bebop and Dix-

ieland. He also was a bandleader and composer, and recorded with a variety of well-known musicians in different styles.

"It'll be a real loss because he was such an inspiration," said Mr. Brubeck, who was in Cincinnati for a concert. "He just had such a grasp of what to do when he was playing."

Mr. Mulligan was born on April 6, 1927, in New York and grew up in Philadelphia.

He wrote arrangements for Johnny

Warrington's radio band as a teenager and for Gene Krupa after moving back to New York in 1946.

He became part of the cool jazz movement and took part in Miles Davis's recordings in 1949 and 1950.

Mr. Mulligan won acclaim in 1952 after forming his first pianoless quartet in Los Angeles, with Chet Baker on trumpet.

He played and recorded with Mr. Ellington at the Newport Jazz Festival in 1958.

In 1960, Mr. Mulligan formed a 13-piece concert jazz band and toured Europe and Japan.

Also in that year, he played a clergyman in the movie "The Subterraneans."

While touring with the Brubeck groups from 1968 to 1972, Mr. Mulligan and the saxophonist Paul Desmond displayed their talents for improvised counter melody.

Mr. Mulligan performed through 1995.

## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
Today	High	Low	Forecast	Today	High	Low	Forecast
Algeria	12/28	8/16	sh	Bangkok	32/28	27/21	pc
Austria	12/28	8/16	sh	Beijing	32/28	27/21	pc
Belgium	12/28	8/16	sh	Bombay	32/28	27/21	pc
Canada	12/28	8/16	sh	Calcutta	32/28	27/21	pc
France	12/28	8/16	sh	Chongqing	32/28	27/21	pc
Germany	12/28	8/16	sh	Colombo	32/28	27/21	pc
Greece	12/28	8/16	sh	Dacca	32/28	27/21	pc
India	12/28	8/16	sh	Delhi	32/28	27/21	pc
Italy	12/28	8/16	sh	Hong Kong	32/28	27/21	pc
Japan	12/28	8/16	sh	Kobe	32/28	27/21	pc
Kenya	12/28	8/16	sh	Manila	32/28	27/21	pc
Madagascar	12/28	8/16	sh	Medan	32/28	27/21	pc
Malaysia	12/28	8/16	sh	Mumbai	32/28	27/21	pc
Mexico	12/28	8/16	sh	Nagasaki	32/28	27/21	pc
Morocco	12/28	8/16	sh	Osaka	32/28	27/21	pc
Netherlands	12/28	8/16	sh	Seoul	32/28	27/21	pc
Nigeria	12/28	8/16	sh	Singapore	32/28	27/21	pc
Poland	12/28	8/16	sh	Taipei	32/28	27/21	pc
Portugal	12/28	8/16	sh	Tokyo	32/28	27/21	pc
Romania	12/28	8/16	sh				
Russia	12/28	8/16	sh				
Spain	12/28	8/16	sh				
Sweden	12/28	8/16	sh				
Switzerland	12/28	8/16	sh				
Taiwan	12/28	8/16	sh				
Thailand	12/28	8/16	sh				
Turkey	12/28	8/16	sh				
U.S.	12/28	8/16	sh				
U.K.	12/28	8/16	sh				
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Yugoslavia	12/28	8/16	sh				

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## Abul Nasr Dead, Leading Cairo Fundamentalist

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
CAIRO — Mohammed Hamed Abul Nasr, 83, the leader of Egypt's largest and most powerful Islamic fundamentalist group for more than a decade, died Saturday.

His death was attributed to natural causes. He had been in hospital a month.

He had led the Muslim Brotherhood since 1986. Under him, the group became increasingly influential by funding social services and taking part in elections.

He was considered a moderate Islamic activist who supported the imposition of Islamic law.

However, he suggested that Islamic law could be put into effect gradually.

He insisted on a policy of nonviolence and worked to avoid confrontations with the state.

**This Week's Holidays**  
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays.

**MONDAY:** Barbados, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia.

**THURSDAY:** Nepal.

**FRIDAY:** Australia, Dominican Republic, India, Uganda.

**SATURDAY:** Monaco.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## German Tourist Killed in Florida

**MIAMI (NYT)** — A German tourist who had been in Florida less than 48 hours was beaten to death outside a resort bar just north of Key West last week. He became the first vacationer killed in the new year in Florida, where tourism from abroad was rebounding after a decline attributed to a spate of violent crimes against foreign visitors in 1993-94.

Investigators believe that the killing of Rainer Pürzer, 21, early Thursday morning, resulted solely from a barroom quarrel. Florida officials say it should have no effect on foreign tourism.

"We're still gathering facts from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and Monroe County," said Rosetta Land, a spokeswoman for the state's Division of International Tourism. "But from the facts that we have, this was not a tourist that was in any way targeted for being a tourist."

## Paris-Algiers Flights May Resume

**PARIS (Reuters)** — France says it plans soon with Algeria aimed at resuming Air Algérie flights between the two nations' capital cities.

The Foreign Ministry, citing recent positive diplomatic contacts with Algeria, after a period of souring relations, said a working group had been set up with an eye to resuming the flights, which were cut off in June in a diplomatic dispute over security and airport facilities.

The number of visitors to Egypt topped 3 million in 1995 for the first time since Muslim militants began a violent campaign in 1992. (AP)

Asia's largest rail station, the Beijing Western Railway Station, was opened on Sunday by Prime Minister Li Peng. The new terminal, 10 times the size of the Beijing Railway Station, is aimed at easing congestion in the capital. (AP)

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Australia 006-1000	Czech Republic 002-1000	Israel 009-1000	Poland 008-1000
Austria 004-1000	Denmark 003-1000	Italy 003-1000	Portugal 003-1000
Belgium 003-1000	Egypt 002-1000	Japan 001-1000	Romania 004-1000
Brazil 005-1000	Finland 003-1000	Korea 001-1000	Russia 007-1000
Canada 001-1000	France 003-1000	Latvia 007-1000	Saudi Arabia 009-1000
Chile 005-1000	Germany 004-1000	Lithuania 007-1000	Spain 003-1000
China 008-1000	Greece 003-1000	Malaysia 006-1000	Sweden 004-1000
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## THE AMERICAS

## The Republican Revolution Runs Into Some Hard Political Realities

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Republican revolution is stalled on Capitol Hill, blocked by an ideological appetite bigger than its majorities can fulfill, by unexpectedly determined Democratic opposition and by the public's resistance to sacrifice.

When Congress returns Monday, it will not be returning to the soaring Republican agenda of reducing the role of Washington in American life, but to the question of how to find a way to pay for the ordinary operations of government through stopgap spending while maintaining a revolutionary image.

That task, harder than usual because House Republicans made a shutdown their chief bargaining tool in their quest for a budget that would be balanced by 2002, is also complicated by the presidential election. The looming presence of presidential politics will be emphasized in President Bill Clinton's State of the Union Message on Tuesday night.

It will also be evident in almost every move made by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader and dominant presidential hopeful in his party, whose moderation is scorned by die-hard House freshmen.

At least on the surface, the political dynamics have been reversed in the last year. After the 1994

elections, Republicans were upbeat, Democrats kept its promise. The shutdowns were the most dramatic example of what was different in 1995.

Congress also promised not to take gifts from lobbyists. The Senate forced Bob Packwood to quit after accusations of sexual misconduct and evidence tampering.

Polls suggest that shutting down the government was a net loss for Republicans. But the shutdowns also demonstrated a willingness to take a stand and cast unpopular votes—curbing spending on Medicare.

House Republicans, 73 freshmen and 48 sophomores, have driven that approach, rejecting Washington's ways of compromise. They reject the definition of politics offered last month by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, announcing his retirement.

"In politics, there are no right answers, only a continuing flow of compromises between groups, resulting in a changing, cloudy and ambiguous series of public decisions, where appetite and ambition compete openly with knowledge and wisdom."

The most obvious place to compromise has been the seven-year deadline for balancing the budget. As Representative Steve Largent of Oklahoma, a freshman Republican leader, put it last month, he and like-minded colleagues approach legislation as a "military exercise."

He added, "We are all determined to balance the budget within seven years." Representative Zach Wamp, Republican of Tennessee, chimed in, "Even if it meant not coming back here, it would be worth it."

Mr. Gingrich said freshmen "really think this is life and death for their country, and think their careers are trivial in the balance, and mean it with total sincerity."

"They don't regard being defeated as the end of their life, just as a change in jobs," Mr. Gingrich said. "That is very different than the sort of careerist view that had traditionally dominated for a long time."

Of course, a record of slim legislative accomplishment in the first 12 months of a Congress does not necessarily define it. Congresses always get more done in the second year than in the first, even during presidential elections.

By that precedent, 1996 could be a year of profound legislative accomplishment. There are bills in the making on subjects from immigration to telecommunications that enjoy broad support. But the degree of bitterness and backbiting of the last two months was exceptional.

Senator Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, the minority leader, says he expects another unproductive year because House Republicans think "compromise is a four-letter word."

Senate Democrats have shown more muscle and cohesiveness than anyone expected. They have argued intensely, often extravagantly but effectively, that Republicans want to destroy education and gut Medicare in order to pay for tax cuts for the rich.

Appearing that Democratic minority sticks in the craw of House Republicans, who also frequently complain that Mr. Dole and his Senate majority are not their sort of true-blue conservatives. But that is how the Senate works. When Democrats ran it, they made deals with Republicans, and House Democrats had to put up with it.

Bargaining is necessary because the Republicans won control of Congress with narrower majorities than the banner headlines implied. Today, they have 236 seats in the House and 54 in the Senate, neither enough to override vetoes nor to end Senate filibusters.

Those are not the majorities that can be expected to bring about ambitious change like providing for the first balanced budget since 1969. President Clinton, after all, found that bigger majorities, 258 Democrats in the House and 57 in the Senate, were not enough to pass his health care legislation in 1994.

The Republican problem today is familiar. The public doubts that sacrifice will produce what politicians promise. So politicians insist they are asking no sacrifice at all. And the public does not believe that either.

## Aged Gear Cited for Poor Air Control

By John Mintz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A panel named by the Federal Aviation Administration had no trouble spotting the causes of 23 frightening power outages in regional air traffic control centers last year: balky 35-year-old electrical equipment, leaky roofs, poor training, bureaucratic miscommunication, unworkable emergency plans and waves of retirements.

The problems were found in 21 air route traffic control facilities that keep planes from running into one another in the crowded flight corridors between airports. The power outages shut down some air traffic controllers' computers and phones, forcing them at times to scramble for cellular telephones to stay in touch with pilots. The shutdowns also caused massive airline delays.

"The air transportation system is safe," said Monte Belger, the agency's associate administrator for air traffic services. But he added, "We know where the problems are, and we're working on them."

Mr. Belger said making the transition to new computer and electrical systems without interruption, while overseeing the safety of 39 million flights a year, was "like changing the engines on an airplane in flight."

The 23 power outages occurred in the centers—from Leesburg, Virginia, to Seattle—as they were shifting from antiquated electrical power systems to new ones, and as they were preparing for a new computer network whose software is being designed by Loral Corp. The computer project has been delayed for years by technical snarls.

Aviation agency officials said they were acting on all the panel's 77 recommendations, including those calling for improved training and 265 new technicians. The seven-member panel, headed by Richard McFadden, a senior scientist at Science Applications International Corp., and included representatives from several companies and federal agencies.

The report generally endorsed the agency's actions in upgrading its electrical and computer systems. But it also raised serious questions about the projects.

Most of the centers' computers are 25 years old, the report said, and the buildings they are in are up to 35 years old, with some equipment so aged and wiring so brittle, that technicians "are reluctant to complete scheduled periodic maintenance."

"Roofs are leaking in at least three of the centers," with basins used to catch water, the report said. "Most of the buildings have asbestos-containing material." Old water-chilling systems that cool computers are "paramount issues," it added.

## Republicans Send Mixed Debt Signals

WASHINGTON—Congressional Republicans sent mixed signals Sunday on their willingness to approve an increase in the U.S. debt ceiling, but they reinforced the party's message that there will be no new federal government shutdown when funding runs out Friday.

Richard K. Armitage of Texas, the House Republican leader, said on NBC that his chamber would not approve a debt-ceiling measure unless President Bill Clinton agreed to "a substantial share of our agenda of decreasing the size and the intrusiveness of government."

That contradicted a statement a week earlier from the House Budget Committee chairman, John Kasich of Ohio. Without a debt-ceiling measure, a first-ever default is possible in mid-February.

In the latest sign of House-Senate differences between Republicans in the budget debate, Trent Lott, the Senate Republican whip, appeared to wave aside Mr. Armitage's comment.

"I am not interested in playing games," he said on ABC. "I think that at some point we will come up with a debt ceiling that, hopefully, the president can sign."

Both Mr. Armitage and Mr. Lott said the Republican-controlled Congress

## Clinton to Congress: Look to the Future

WASHINGTON—White House aides say Mr. Clinton will use his State of the Union Message on Tuesday night to try to rise far above the bitter partisanship of the budget battle and summon the nation to meet the challenges of an "age of possibility" as it approaches the 21st century.

The White House acknowledges that the Republican-controlled Congress would not be sympathetic to a full legislative agenda from the Democratic president. And so, although Mr. Clinton is expected to renew his calls for a budget agreement, an increase in the minimum wage and campaign reform, much of his address at the start of this election year will be a philosophical one aimed largely at

an audience beyond the halls of Congress. Offering a taste of likely campaign themes, aides say, Mr. Clinton plans to emphasize that the economy is strong and that the nation has added nearly 8 million jobs during his presidency.

But, mindful that many workers remain besieged by job insecurity and stagnant wages, he will call for broadening the base of America's economic well-being.

"The president will argue it's not always a government response that's required, it's not always a response that requires spending of taxpayers' money," said Michael McCurry, the White House press secretary.

Instead, Mr. McCurry said, the president will speak of "challenges that must summon forth the best from the American people as we work together in our communities and our churches and our schools and our neighborhoods to improve the quality of life of all Americans."

## Quote/Unquote

Dennis Doherty, a party-switching former state representative from Mississippi, on changing political parties: "Let's face it, Washington is a world driven by the political party process. And in a world where you have to be either fish or fowl, nobody is going to follow a blue jay with gulls."

## Nader's Candidacy Spells Trouble for Clinton in California

By B. Drummond Ayres  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—One of the great imponderables in every presidential election is whether California's 54 electoral votes, the largest lot of all.

So whether California in 1996 now that Ralph Nader, the consumer crusader, has jumped into the race, running for the Green Party's nomination in the Golden State's primaries this March?

Everyone expects Mr. Nader to win that minor contest, given his ready name recognition, his high positive ratings in the polls and his sturdy support for such Green causes as a cleaner environment, the reforming of big-money special interests and more equitable distribution of the nation's jobs and wealth.

No one expects him to carry California in the general election, let alone any of the dozen other states in which he may also run, among them

Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

But that is not the political point.

What makes the Nader candidacy such an intriguing imponderable, political experts say, is that it has the potential in a closely contested

election to be a spoiler candidate, siphoning away Democrats from President Bill Clinton and possibly opening the way to victory for a Republican.

Another politically intriguing scenario for a Nader candidacy could be that it would force Mr. Clinton to begin a difficult ideological tack back to the left in an effort to hold disaffected Democrats.

Either way, Democratic leaders are concerned, especially about the prospect of a

Nader candidacy in California, a politically free-wheeling state where third parties have historically fared well. Current poll data show Mr. Nader might win as much as 10 percent of the California vote in November.

A presidential candidate who fails to carry California faces a sharply reduced prospect of reaching the White House and the daunting financial and organizational prospect of trying to offset the loss of California by running extra well elsewhere.

"I offer an alternative that can't easily be ignored," Mr. Nader boasts.

The California Democratic Party chairman, Bill Press, is certainly not ignoring Mr. Nader.

"A vote for Ralph Nader this fall would be a vote for Bob Dole," Mr. Press said, making the assumption that Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, will be the Republican

nominee, "and I can't believe that's really what Ralph and the Green Party want to accomplish."

The Green Party is little known nationally and has only a tiny political base, attracting less than 1 percent of the registered voters in California, for example. Yet, with Mr. Nader as its presidential candidate, the party would have a national figure carrying its banner and would attract attention as never before.

More important, as the Green candidate, Mr. Nader would be preaching an ideology that well might appeal to significant numbers of disaffected Democrats, especially those who believe, as Mr. Nader does, that Mr. Clinton sold out American labor by signing toothless trade treaties, sold out to Corporate America by ending the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit, and sold out the American voter by refusing to push for tough campaign and congressional



WAVE TO SPACE—Vice President Al Gore, with a computer expert and a student, at an interactive computer at a school in San Carlos, California, waving to astronauts on the space shuttle hours before it landed early on Sunday.

## Away From Politics

• O.J. Simpson will face attorneys pursuing civil claims against him in the slayings of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman on Monday. (AP)

• At least 700,000 gallons of heating oil was spilled after a barge ran aground near a wildlife refuge off Point Judith, Rhode Island. More oil is expected to leak before the vessel can be pumped dry. (Reuters)

• Suspicious fires at four black churches in Alabama in the last month are being investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to see if any of them are connected to four similar arson attacks at black churches in Tennessee a year ago. (NYT)

• The space shuttle Endeavour made a rare landing in darkness at Cape Canaveral, Florida. (AP)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## For New Moms, Hospital Respite

New York state is expected to adopt a law providing newborns and their mothers with the option of staying in the hospital for at least 48 hours after delivery, siding with doctors who have complained that in many cases mothers and infants are being discharged too quickly.

Several managed-care companies have been paying for only 24 hours of postnatal hospital care for most mothers and their babies. The practice has prompted an outcry from doctors and other health care professionals who say the 24-hour policy does not give doctors and nurses enough time to see

whether the mother or child develop complications.

If the law is enacted, New York would join a growing list of states that have adopted or are considering laws requiring longer hospital stays.

## Short Takes

New York City is taking steps to outlaw three-card monte games. Officials say a 1994 court ruling has made it harder to prosecute street dealers shuffling three cards back and forth on an upended box and smoothly cajoling passersby to bet money by choosing the right card. Officials said prosecution had been hindered by a ruling in Manhattan Criminal Court that three-card monte was not gambling because it was a game of skill, hinging on whether the dealer's hand was quicker than the player's eye.

The big problem with watching hockey on TV—finding the puck—

has been solved by a computer chip embedded in the disc to help it stand out on the screen. To the players, SuperPuck is indistinguishable from a regular one. Held in your hand, the only clue is the 12 dots around the edges and four on each side—infrared emitters. On television, the puck appears with an animated halo. When a player lets loose with a slapshot, the puck is trailed by an electronic comet tail that streaks red across the screen.

How to remove a former spouse from a family picture? Scissors have been replaced by digital photography. Using a computer, graphic artists can manipulate an old print or negative and erase just about anyone. The technology has been around for years. Now the Camera Shop Inc. chain offers a service it calls "Divorce X." Not only can former spouses be zapped from family photographs, they also can be replaced with a new companion or spouse.

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## EUROPE

## Germany Rebuffs U.S. on Nuclear Reactor

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BONN — German scientists and government officials have flatly rejected U.S. government demands that a nuclear research reactor designed to use weapons-grade fuel be remodeled to use low-enriched uranium, according to German officials.

A meeting last week in the Bavarian resort of Tegernsee, chosen to avoid publicity, was the latest twist in a U.S. effort, initiated by President Jimmy Carter in 1978, to curb nuclear weapons by limiting civilian use of the high-enriched uranium needed to build bombs.

Mr. von Hassel said in a telephone interview from Garching, near Munich, where the reactor is to be built. It has a target date of the year 2000 to be fully functioning.

The German official said the Technical University was expecting the first in a series of official certifications of the \$522 million reactor in the next few weeks. By introducing new design specifications, he said, the entire certification process would have to be started over, setting back German scientific aspirations.

"The planning process is so far advanced that it cannot be reversed," Mr. von Hassel said.

The Garching reactor, said Wolfgang Herrmann, the president of Munich's Technical University, was "a central building block in the scientific-technical development concept" of the university that would provide a "quantum leap" in research using high-speed neutron flows.

Underlying the German position is a fear that the U.S. initiative will greatly hamper Germany's research capability, which is said to have broad commercial applications.

In a statement, the university said American officials had registered no concerns about the security of German procedures for handling fissionable materials, but had proposed a drastic remodeling of the Technical University's reactor.

The statement said, however, that the Technical University of Munich will not change its proposed concept of the reactor.

## Austria Wants Details on U.S. Caches

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Austria's leadership on Sunday demanded the United States supply details of 79 secret U.S. arsenals that remain scattered across Austria more than 40 years after they were hidden in case of a Soviet attack.

The Americans should give us a plan indicating where the weapons depots are, how serious they have to be taken and what dangers they pose," Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said.

The U.S. ambassador, Swannee Hunt, told Mr. Vranitzky on Saturday that the United States had stockpiled the weapons as an occupation power in the early 1950s without notifying the Austrian government.

Ms. Hunt told the Austria Press Agency that she regretted that the existence of

the weapons depots had not been made known earlier.

"I would like to apologize that Austria was informed so late about the matter," she was quoted as saying. "This is a relic from the Cold War." According to Austrian newspaper reports, a U.S. congressional committee screening the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency found documents pointing to weapons caches in Austria.

A report Saturday in The Boston Globe prompted Ms. Hunt to inform the Austrian government, the Vienna newspaper Kurier said.

Speaking on television on Sunday, Mr. Vranitzky cautiously indicated the possibility of secret stockpiles from the other occupation forces, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

"Approaching the other three occupation powers and asking them whether they, too, still have secret depots on Austrian soil will be dealt with in a very pragmatic and sensible way," Mr. Vranitzky said. The chancellor said the U.S. government was working on an exact list detailing the locations of the depots.

The chancellor said Ms. Hunt told Mr. Vranitzky that the stockpiles included guns, pistols and explosives, but no atomic, biological or chemical weapons.

Austrian national television said the arsenals were set up as a provision for Austrian resistance fighters in case a postwar Soviet invasion led to guerrilla warfare.

The allied occupation of Austria ended in 1955. (Reuters, AP)



PAPAL GIFT — Pope John Paul II presenting a medal to President Jacques Chirac during the French leader's weekend state visit to the Vatican.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Lamont Gets Political Base

LONDON — Norman Lamont, a prominent critic of the government he once served as chancellor of the Exchequer, has found a new parliamentary district after being rejected in a dozen places.

He was adopted Friday by the Conservative association in Harrogate, in central England. That means Mr. Lamont will be able to run for re-election to Parliament in the next general election, which is to be held by spring 1997.

Mr. Lamont, 53, now represents Kingston upon Thames, a district that will disappear because of reapportionment. Like several other lawmakers, he has been searching for a new base. (AP)

## EU-U.S. Hormone Battle

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers are expected to give strong support to Farm Commissioner Franz Fischler on Monday in a trans-Atlantic fight to keep a ban on imports of

meat treated with growth hormones. The United States warned last week it would challenge the EU ban, which went into effect eight years ago, in the World Trade Organization, claiming U.S. beef posed no threat to human health.

Only Britain is likely to urge the EU to allow the use of natural hormones.

Mr. Fischler will inform ministers of the results of a recent scientific conference in Brussels, noting that it condemned the use of B-2 agonists as growth promoters because they are a serious potential human and animal health risk. (Reuters)

## Lithuanian Minister Quits

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Lithuania's interior minister, criticized for his actions in connection with the closure of two commercial banks before Christmas, has resigned, Lithuanian radio reported Sunday.

It said Romas Vaitiekunas, interior minister since 1992, handed in his resignation last weekend to President Algirdas Brazauskas who is likely to accept it later this week. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday, Jan. 22.

BRUSSELS: EU agriculture ministers meet to address the conflict with the United States over imports of meat treated with hormones and reform of the European wine market.

BRUSSELS: Jacques Delors, a former EU president; Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a former French president; and the prime ministers of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands attend talks on the communication strategy for the Euro.

TEL AVIV: The European commissioner for external relations, Sir Leon Brittan, visits Israel, where he will meet Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Trade and Industry Minister Micha Harish. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

## WINTER SPECTACULAR

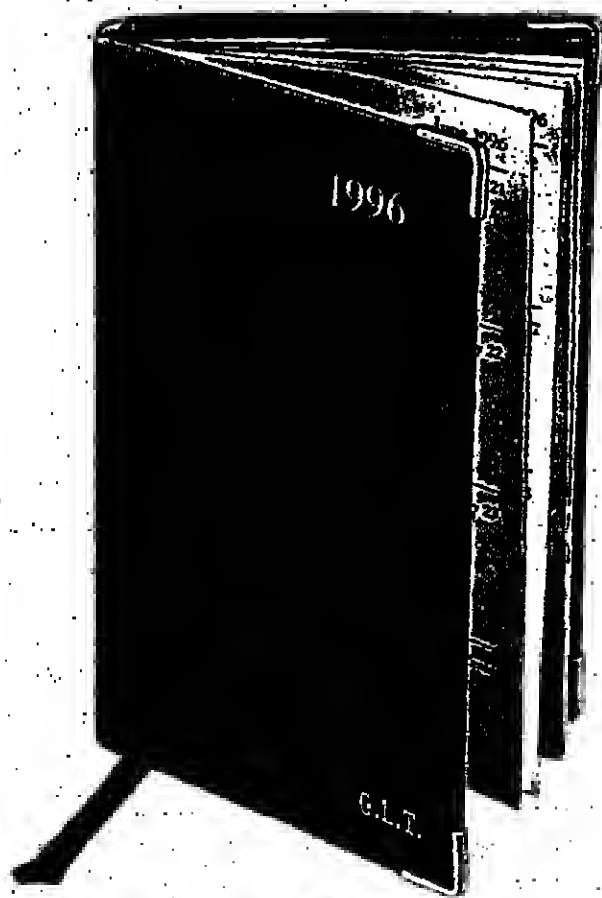
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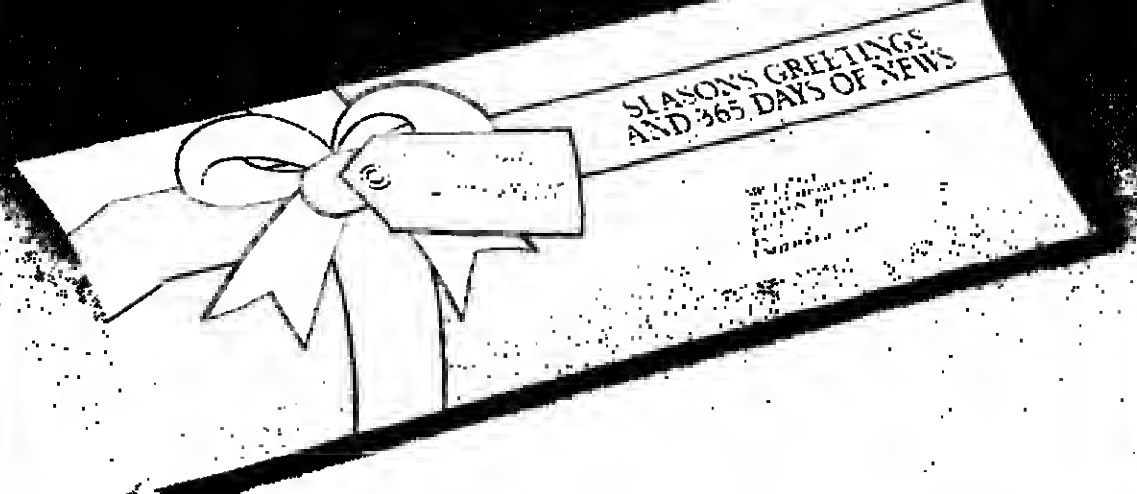
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

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## Bitter Russian Winter

If you start, as most people do, from the belief that Russia had a right to resist the separatist drive and the separatists' hostage-taking in Chechnya, you still can be much troubled by how Russia finally ended the latest ordeal. Moscow did not demonstrate that it had exhausted the potential of negotiation or mediation. It left some number of its own citizens, as disgusted with the Chechens as they evidently were, wondering whether time rather than force might have whittled down rebel resolve. There was scarcely any pretense that Russia was using force surgically. As Americans were reminded at Waco, these are tactical matters subject to judgment and accident. But the Russian authorities' mishandling of the episode only emphasized why the Yeltsin record in the whole 13-month Chechen rebellion remains under home fire.

For President Boris Yeltsin the crisis became an assault on his leadership and prestige. The authority of the state had been directly challenged by a guerrilla group as desperate and provocative as the Russian army was brutal and inept. Certainly the Chechens made it hard for him. But plainly Mr. Yeltsin feared heading into a possible re-election campaign being called soft on rebellion and terrorism. He evidently felt that a show of strength would reduce his vulnerability to the rising rhetoric of Russian nationalism.

Mr. Yeltsin, claiming the end of the siege, said that all rebels but few Russian soldiers were killed and that most hostages survived. Since the hard-driving Russian press had been kept from the battle scene, all these contentions are subject to review. Of course, casualty counts are not the only index of official performance in these horrible episodes. A principle of territorial integrity has

been upheld, an example of resistance to terrorism given. But both the civilian and the military structures of the Russian state have shown woeful crisis shortcomings. It is far from clear that Moscow can effectively prepare for the further challenges to be expected from the Chechen side.

Chechnya has been a bit of a problem for the United States, too. It has embarrassed Pentagon attempts to build professional bridges to the Russian military. In this regard, Defense Secretary William Perry got it wrong when he expressed sympathy for Mr. Yeltsin's difficulties. Chechnya also has embarrassed broader American efforts to manage a whole range of policy contacts and differences with Russia. Secretary of State Warren Christopher at least uttered a critical warning, before going on in a major policy speech last week to address that full agenda.

What American officials worry about most, as they should, is not merely the handling of Chechnya but also the more general drift in Moscow. Recent parliamentary elections sharpened the tension between advancing economic reform and easing its social pain. Key figures identified with the democratic center are being pitched overboard. Negotiations for a crucial \$9 billion Russian loan from the International Monetary Fund are reported to be in trouble. A growing nationalist element offers potential challenge to earlier efforts at integration with the West. Boris Yeltsin's stewardship makes supporters of democratic reform wonder whether they would do better with him or without him. And now, still, Chechnya. It is getting to be a long winter in Moscow.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Another China Wall?

In yet another distressing effort to strengthen its authoritarian power, the Chinese government has placed new and self-injuring curbs on the flow of information from the rest of the world. All news services providing economic data in China are now to be "supervised" by the official New China News Agency. A benign reading is that the agency is less interested in enforcing ideological conformity than in exacting a generous user fee from Western providers, chiefly Reuters and Dow Jones. But all too probably the official "supervisors" will soon be blotting out unwelcome information. Such a backward leap would bode ill for China, and for its soon-to-be subjects in Hong Kong.

The Foreign Ministry insists that the "new administrative policy" will by no means influence economic reforms or China's opening to the outside world. But nobody yet knows how this policy will be carried out, especially under an aging leadership that seems oblivious to the information revolution that is reshaping the world.

Everywhere in China, fax machines already offer instantaneous links to a global network. Satellite dishes have sprung up even in remote rural areas. Cellular telephones are beginning to appear on the streets of Beijing and Shanghai. Just ahead looms the Internet, whose advent helps explain why so many young Chinese are learning English, the common language of

the information highway. In theory, no doubt, the ruling Communists could still erect a new Chinese wall and strive to block out the unwanted information now seeping into the country. In practice, enough Chinese have already looked through electronic portals to invite a popular backlash if the gates close down.

Besides, as younger officials surely realize, isolation risks the swift crippling of a high-growth economy already dependent on exports and foreign investment. Finally, free access to accurate information and the ability to respond instantly are the keys to Hong Kong's rise as the central financial clearinghouse of East Asia.

These are practical considerations that can be pressed by Western news organizations and information providers. The reliable flow of information is more than ever a requisite of economic expansion. Regrettably, a confusingly different message is sent when the conservative press mogul Rupert Murdoch bows to Chinese displeasure and drops BBC television news from a channel that he broadcasts to China. That plays directly to the simplistic Marxist thesis that capitalists will sell their birthright for a profit. If worst fears are realized, and the authorities seek to censor Reuters and Dow Jones, a far wiser response would be to tell the Chinese news agency to gather its own market information.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Good News for Trade

The newly created World Trade Organization issued its first major ruling last week, rendering a judgment against the United States. A judicial panel ruled that a provision in the Clean Air Act discriminates against foreign oil producers, violating trade rules. Contrary to a reflexive denunciation by Pat Buchanan, the Republican presidential candidate who charged that the ruling threatens U.S. sovereignty, the action shows that the trade organization is off to a good start. In the long run, the WTO will greatly benefit Americans.

It is important to note that the WTO ruled against only one part of the act and affirmed the right of the United States to protect its environment to any extent it wants, as long as the law does not favor domestic producers over foreign producers. The United States has fought hard for that principle because it protects U.S. exporters.

The panel ruled that a provision of the Clean Air Act forced foreign oil producers to temporarily meet higher pollution standards than their U.S.

counterparts. That judgment was reasonable. The ruling does not force the United States to change its law. If it does not, Venezuela and Brazil, the complainants, would be free to retaliate with, for example, higher tariffs against U.S. exports.

Americans have little to fear. No country relishes a fight with the biggest trading power in the world. Besides, the discriminatory provision expires in 1998, and it will take nearly that long to settle the case if the Clinton administration decides to appeal the ruling, making the whole matter moot.

The ruling helps establish World Trade Organization panels as deliberative judicial bodies willing and able to enforce rules of fair trade. That is beneficial to the United States, which brings more complaints to trade-dispute panels than any other country. Washington will win more than its share of cases in the years ahead.

The WTO has shown that it can keep trading honest. That is a welcome development.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Warlords Versus the People, Who Have No Voice

By Thomas L. Friedman

MONROVIA, Liberia — I have been following America's United Nations ambassador, Madeleine Albright, on a tour of the four major civil wars in Africa — Liberia, Angola, Burundi and Rwanda. This column begins a diary of the trip.

I knew it was going to be a long day when the pilots of the tiny prop plane flying us from Abidjan to Liberia asked me to sign a form releasing the U.S. government of any responsibility if we crashed. The main airport in once charming Monrovia has been closed by civil war, the pilot explained, and "there is no navigational equipment where we're landing so we may have to orbit for a while to find it."

The makeshift airstrip is still littered with the carcasses of aircraft from a civil war that began in 1989 and has since left 150,000 Liberians dead and 1.2 million displaced — out of a population of only 2.5 million people.

The first tall building you see as you drive into town is the Foreign Ministry. It is completely gutted, and squatters now occupy every floor, their laundry flapping in the morning breeze.

Liberia, which was founded by American slaves in 1847, is a country in meltdown. It is in the grip of a clique of

evil warlords and teenage gunmen, who rampage in the countryside, high on drugs or drunk on moonshine made from sugar cane, where they routinely murder civilians with machetes. It is an African "Clockwork Orange" in which militias don't even pretend to stand for anything other than looting villagers of all they own.

Indeed, the militias rarely fight each other. They fight the people. The six-man ruling council, which supposedly runs the country, is made up of three warlords, two political figures and one powerless man whose title is "Representative of the Civilians."

Each of the warlords has his own floor in the executive palace, and each also controls ministries and is in private business. Prince Johnson, the warlord who is said to have killed the country's last president, Samuel Doe, by slicing off his ears, used to pose out a business card that said: "Prince Johnson, Building, Construction and Home Repairs."

On the day before we arrived, the minister of rural affairs, Roosevelt Johnson, launched his militia on a terror campaign in northern Liberia. He was

allegedly running a scam stealing diamonds there, with the help of a Nigerian peacekeeping unit. The Nigerians, though, changed units, and their new commander wouldn't play along, so the "Minister of Rural Affairs" started ransacking rural Liberia, upsetting the African-brokered peace plan, which was supposed to start taking effect on Jan. 15 with the militias turning in weapons.

Mrs. Albright came to shore up the Nigerian peacekeepers and to browbeat the militia leaders into getting back to the peace plan. Charles Taylor and Alhaji Kromah, two of the ruling warlords, are eager to be interviewed by CNN and myself. While children with distended bellies haunt the streets, these two look as if they have not missed a meal.

Their watches are gold, their shoes are brightly polished, their offices are cool with air-conditioning. They are peacocks strutting through the graveyard, killers with fax machines.

Sitting on his pink divan, Mr. Kromah waxes optimistic. "A new Liberia is being born," he says. "We are developing a Renaissance." I leave thinking he is out of his mind.

There is Bosnia envy here. General J. M. Iniger, commander of the Nigerian peacekeepers, says the only way to heal Liberia is for Nigerian forces to occupy the whole country. Right now, large areas outside the cities remain under militia control.

But that would mean Nigeria increasing its force from 7,000 to 18,000 men, which would require \$135 million. "It is what NATO spends in a few days in Bosnia," complains General Iniger. But no one wants to pay for peacekeeping in Liberia. "It is because we are Africans, not Europeans," says Liberian newspaper publisher Sando Moore. "People say, 'They are Africans, let them just kill each other.'"

No, Liberia will have to liberate itself. We outsiders can apply the Band-Aids to reduce the suffering, and we should. But as long as the innocent civilians have only one seat in the ruling council, any major funds poured in here will never get to the people who truly need them.

A U.S. relief worker whispered to me when we left: "I never hear any patriotism here. It's always 'What are you going to do for me?' The people here have to reclaim their country. They just have to start all over."

The New York Times.

# It Isn't Hard to Understand Mitterrand's Terminal Great Lie

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Death nailed Francois Mitterrand in his final lie, exposing the French president's order to his private physician to falsify periodic health reports and cover up his cancer. This borders on that rarest of commodities: a political lie worth telling.

Newspapers do not readily surrender their stake in the freedom and sanctity of information by conceding that lies can ever be valid. We have long chewed even on John F. Kennedy's announcing to the press a fake cold in 1962 that freed him to plan the Cuban missile crisis. If you have ever told a friend that his or her most recent and most dreadful book or dish is a great read, or a great meal, you understand the dilemma.

Two aspects of the final Mitterrand lie make it worth dispassionate examination by Americans debating whether they have been lied to by their first lady and other public figures. First is the sheer enormity of his falsehood. Six months after his election, Mr. Mitterrand

was told by Dr. Claude Gubler that prostate cancer had spread into his body. Mr. Mitterrand's reaction was immediate and in the French context automatic.

"This is a state secret and you are bound by the secrecy," Dr. Gubler says Mr. Mitterrand told him in November 1981. The revelation is contained in Dr. Gubler's sensationalistic book "The Grand Secret," published a week after Mr. Mitterrand's death.

From then until September 1992, when the illness forced surgery that was publicly announced, the French public was told only that their leader was in good health for a man of his age. He was 79 when he died on Jan. 8, seven months after ending his second term and three days after he decided to stop taking life-prolonging medication.

The lie was a whopper of national consequence, not picaresque hairsplitting over whether aides were ordered directly, or only indirectly, to fire distrustful

staffers, or whether 60 hours of legal work is "significant." Mr. Mitterrand told the lie of a statesman, not of a lawyer. Nations get the lies they deserve.

Moreover, Mr. Mitterrand's health problems were hardly a complete secret. Reports of cancer treatment, including on his trips to America, surfaced on a regular basis in political conversation in Paris — although not in a French press that until recently considered it undignified if not unpatriotic to raise such matters in print.

Dr. Gubler's account, excerpted in Paris Match, puts a new light on a visit in early 1982 to The Washington Post by a senior editor from that magazine. The editor assured me and then Executive Editor Ben Bradlee that Mr. Mitterrand had been diagnosed as having cancer. He was absolutely sure of this, he said, but could not share his source with us, and was not prepared to publish the story himself. He wanted the Post to in-

vestigate and publish the story.

Our checks turned up no reliable verification. We did not publish a politically devastating story that the French press would not originate but would have felt free to pick up from abroad — just as it had in 1974, when The Washington Post, tipped off by French journalists unable to get the facts on the air or in print in France, published the first account that Georges Pompidou was fatally stricken with cancer of the bone marrow.

This is not a case in which the more things change the more they stay the same. Mr. Pompidou was frequently too ill to conduct business, and he died about that. A contemporary case is that of Boris Yeltsin, who is postponing badly needed heart surgery until after June's presidential election in Russia.

With Mr. Mitterrand, as was so often the case, two seemingly contradictory things were true: He had cancer, and he was able to conduct the presidency effectively to the end. Not only his close aides but also oppo-

sition politicians like the current conservative prime minister, Alain Juppé, confirm this.

This is the second point about Mr. Mitterrand's message from the tomb: Truth is frequently bifurcated, even if the human mind is more comfortable with either/or. Many people, for example, have concluded that two big things were true in the O. J. Simpson trial: He did it, and the Los Angeles police and prosecutors set out to frame him. It is possible that Whitewater and the White House travel office affair contain a similar double truth: Mrs. Clinton is not telling the entire truth about her role, and she is the target of a political, spiteful witch-hunt.

Complex truth sets you to work: Mr. Mitterrand, a resistance fighter and a Pétainist in wartime France, sets a high threshold for other political figures of his time: What is the lie they would choose to be remembered by when caught in it? It should be one that a nation will understand, if not forgive.

The Washington Post.

# The State of the Presidency: There's No Money to Play With

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — On Tuesday night, President Bill Clinton must confront the reality that will face every occupant of the Oval Office for the foreseeable future: He has no money to play with anymore.

When he delivers the State of the Union Address — which will double as the keynote of his 1996 presidential campaign — Mr. Clinton will not have the option of showcasing an exciting catalogue of proposals. The realities of the budget make such a listing ludicrous.

Although the negotiating impasse remains unbroken, the congressional Republicans have won the larger part of their battle with President Clinton over fiscal policy. Deficit cutting has gained absolute ascendancy over any significant effort to focus new governmental

resources on the problems facing America at home.

As the White House chief of staff, Leo Panetta, told reporters the other day, in the last eight months Mr. Clinton has moved from a budget with \$200-billion-a-year deficits forever, to one that would balance in 10 years under the lenient accounting standards of his own Office of Management and Budget, and finally to one that would balance in seven years under the stricter scoring of the Congressional Budget Office. "That cost us \$400 or \$500 billion" of future spending authority, Mr. Panetta said. That is the money that would have paid for the promises Clinton would like to make.

Mr. Clinton was bulldozed

into these concessions by the power the Constitution gives Congress to control spending and by the determination of the Republicans to exercise that power to the full.

It is true, of course, as Republicans like to point out, that even under their version of the balanced budget more will be spent by Washington every year than the year before.

But most of that additional spending will be absorbed by interest payments, inflation and the steady increase in the number of people, especially the elderly, who receive government subsistence checks.

Discretionary spending, the money available once interest payments on the national debt and the entitlement payments

for Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid have been made, will be squeezed harder every year, whether the final spending plan resembles Mr. Clinton's or Congress's version of a balanced budget.

In Mr. Clinton's plan, for example, discretionary spending would be reduced by \$295 billion over the next seven years — almost double the \$154 billion in savings he foresees in Medicare and Medicaid. (Both figures rely on the CBO's December baseline estimate of planned government spending for comparison.)

The Clinton cuts are purposefully back-loaded, totaling just \$33 billion from a projected \$1.67 trillion sum in the first three years of the balanced-budget drive. But after that the cuts explode. In the last four years Mr. Clinton would spend less in actual dollars on discretionary programs each year than the year before. And that is without factoring in inflation or the increase in the population being served by these programs.

Since President Clinton agrees with Congress that military spending, which currently makes up almost half the discretionary account, has been cut about as far as is prudent, the cuts presumably would come mainly from domestic programs.

What this means in practical terms is that Mr. Clinton's second term (and Al Gore's first term, should he be the successor) would see a steady impairment of the government's capacity to finance transportation, housing, environmental and human service programs.

Mr. Clinton is unlikely to acknowledge that reality in his speech on Tuesday night. But it is an inevitable consequence of his political decision to resist savings of the scale that Republicans are seeking in Medicare and Medicaid.

Mr. Panetta argued that Mr. Clinton was being honorable and foresighted in balking at "structural changes" in Medicare and Medicaid, even at the price of future, severe cuts in discretionary domestic spending. Certainly he has been helped politically by posing as the protector of those two popular medical entitlements.

He also has been shrewd in postponing the real pain in the discretionary spending cuts until almost the end of the century. That way he can claim to have "protected" his education and environmental and crime-fighting priorities.

But since these programs depend on annual appropriations, the Republicans can, and likely will, force Mr. Clinton to deal with the money squeeze sooner rather than later.

The reality is that he has run out of discretionary funds. The more he promises on Tuesday night, the less he can deliver.

The Washington Post.

# IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1896: Cuba Proposal

NEW YORK — It is stated in the Herald by the Cuban revolutionary junta that President Cleveland has instructed Secretary Olney to send to the American Minister to Madrid a friendly proposition to Spain toward settling Cuban affairs. The details of the alleged plan are that Spain should at the earliest opportunity withdraw her troops from Cuba and recognize the absolute independence of the island as a republic and accept from Cuba an indemnity fund, to be guaranteed by the United States.

Policemen tried to bring about a peaceful dispersal of the crowd, but found it impossible. Only after an exchange of bombs and pistol shots was order restored. The outbreak is said to have been the result of dissatisfaction with the arbitrary acts of the newly-established regime.

## 1946: De Gaulle Quits

PARIS — General Charles de Gaulle, who has resigned as President of France, packed up and left Paris yesterday (Jan. 21), carrying out the vow to return to private life which he made when he announced his decision to quit. Behind him General de Gaulle left a political turmoil which continued last night as the governing bodies of the three political parties represented in his cabinet struggled to form a new government. General de Gaulle said he was leaving because the country was now in a position to take care of itself.

## 1921: Italian Uprising

ROME — Six persons were killed and five wounded when the peasantry of Stellamare di Stabia, where there was recently established a Communist form of government in the name of Lenin, rose in arms today (Jan. 21) and stormed the town hall.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Yeltsin Flirts With Soviet Past

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — With practically every move he has made this year, President Boris N. Yeltsin has distanced himself from the reformist principles that his government has championed and embraced the agenda of his Communist and nationalist opponents.

He has purged the last prominent reformers from his administration and replaced them with hard-liners, opted for a bloody, frontal assault rather than negotiations to end a hostage crisis and warned of an American military threat to justify a stronger security alliance among former Soviet republics.

The Russian leader's attempt to radically retol his image comes five months before presidential elections in which he is likely to seek a second term. His strategy is clear: By attacking the unpopular policies that have defined his own presidency, he hopes to accommodate and outflank his opponents, who won a convincing victory in parliamentary elections last month.

But image-making can be about substance, too. A government devoid of reformers is unlikely to pursue reforms. Increasingly, Mr. Yeltsin's government looks, sounds and acts like its Communist predecessors. And the president himself, all blustering, table-thumping, menacing, is starting to bear a striking resemblance to his Soviet forebears.

At stake is more than the personalities in Mr. Yeltsin's inner circle and cabinet. What's more important is the kind of state Russia will become whether or not Mr. Yeltsin manages to be re-elected.

Until the start of the war in Chechnya

a year ago, Mr. Yeltsin's signal achievement to Russian politics was to balance the traditional, overbearing might of the Russian state with a new respect for individual liberties, however imperfectly implemented.

As the war drags on into its 14th month, however, the state's interests seem ascendant once again and the leadership's tendency to resort to violence has become a pattern. Pervomayskoye, the village in southern Russia that federal forces pulverized last week, is exceptional only because of the attention it received as a hostage situation. Russian

## NEWS ANALYSIS

forces have carried out dozens of lethal attacks on towns and villages in Chechnya where civilians were the primary victims.

Mr. Yeltsin would like to be seen as the steward of a great power, but the military assault on the village of Pervomayskoye, like many other operations in the course of the war, was so flawed that Russia stands exposed as weakened.

Tellingly, Mr. Yeltsin's most enthusiastic supporter in his decision to level Pervomayskoye was Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the ultranationalist who plays on Russia's sense of humiliation.

"Instead of seeing the strength of the state, we have just seen the cruelty of the state," wrote Oleg Lashin, a former adviser to Mr. Yeltsin and columnist for the reformist newspaper Ivestiya. "The strength of the state doesn't mean the ability to suppress and kill its own citizens. It means the ability to protect them."

As a strategy for survival, Mr.

Yeltsin's plan has been tested here and found wanting.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last Soviet leader, tried it in his final months in power, jettisoning his most liberal advisers and siding with hard-liners in an attempt to coopt them. Instead, he just emboldened them, with disastrous results both for Mr. Gorbachev and Soviet power.

One critical difference now is there is no Boris Yeltsin waiting in the wings, as there was in 1991. If Mr. Yeltsin falters, the alternative is not a fresh team of young reformers but Communists and nationalists, who want to revive the Soviet Union, roll back free market reforms and talk tough with the West.

By his fatal mistakes, Yeltsin will give away countless arguments to the opposition that they would never have been able to invent themselves," wrote Alexander Baker, a columnist for the newspaper Sevodnya. History "gave Boris Yeltsin a chance to bow out with dignity. But it seems he has lost all sense of reality and will not use this chance."

By all appearances, Mr. Yeltsin's presidential campaign began at the New Year, just after he returned to the Kremlin following a two-month convalescence for heart problems.

He fired Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, who was a favorite target of Communist and nationalist ire for his pro-Western orientation, and replaced him with Yevgeni M. Primakov, the head of Russia's vast network of international spies. In his first press conference, Mr. Primakov stressed that Russia would behave as a "great power" and pledged a more aggressive pursuit of Russian interests, especially in regard to the West.

## In Italy, More Time To Settle The Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro met Sunday with the speakers of both houses of Parliament and the caretaker prime minister, Lamberto Dini, for more consultations on how to solve Italy's "pathological" political crisis.

Mr. Scalfaro ended a marathon week of meetings with warring political parties on Saturday with an ultimatum: agree quickly on forming a new government or face elections.

Clearly irritated by what he called the "serious pathological situation of our democracy," Mr. Scalfaro said he had agreed to a request from former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi to give parties extra time to try to agree on a constitutional and electoral reform and on how to form a government to pursue them.

He said "serious steps" had been made since Mr. Dini resigned 10 days ago, and he said he did not want to lose that momentum "since we've been talking about reforms for the past 13 or 14 years."

But if talks failed, an early election was the only option. Mr. Dini, an unelected technocrat prime minister, ended the 54th postwar government after losing majority support in the hung Parliament.

As signs grew of an imminent deal between the main center-left and center-right blocs on a cross-party government to reorganize the messy electoral system and reform the 1948 Constitution, Mr. Dini was widely believed likely to be given a fresh mandate.

But, in a twist typical of Italy's labyrinthine politics, the tentative agreement suddenly fell apart, fresh divisions surfaced and the crisis appeared to be right back to square one.

Mr. Scalfaro's decision to grant a pause gives Mr. Berlusconi a chance to try and head off a split with Gianfranco Fini, the hard-right political leader who is his main ally in a right-wing alliance.

Mr. Fini's National Alliance is credited with 25 percent of voting intentions if elections were to be held now. (Reuters, AFP)

## Iraq Asks UN For Talks on Limited Oil Sale

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iraq has informed the UN it is willing to begin negotiations on selling limited amounts of oil to get humanitarian supplies for its people.

A message from Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali said Iraq would begin discussions in effecting an oil sale under the provisions of Security Council Resolution 986, which is designed to provide limited relief from the sanctions applied after the Gulf War.

A UN spokeswoman said Mr. Boutros Ghali had suggested the talks occur in New York as soon as possible.

## To Squish or to Squash?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Time Warner is three times as big as Rupert's company," said the cable tycoon Ted Turner, joshing his rival Rupert Murdoch before an audience of media moguls. "I'm looking forward to squishing Rupert like a bug."

In reporting this jejune jocular, Reuters, Variety, and The New York Daily News spelled the key verb *squash*, with an *a*. In Atlanta, Gareth Feenley compared these accounts with this report from The Associated Press: "Ted Turner says he would *squish* media magnate Rupert Murdoch 'like a bug.'" wrote an AP television writer, Lynn Elber, but in transmitting the direct quote, she used *squish*. Notes Feenley, who works for one of the Turner companies: "I found the pertinent sound bite on videotape, and an accurate transcript of it in our tape log. Mr. Turner definitely did not say *squishing*, although his pronunciation of *squishing* might conceivably be rendered as *squash*."

*Squash*, formed from the Vulgar Latin *exquassare* — *ex* ("out") and *quassare* ("to shake") — was first on the scene in 1565, meaning "to press into a flat mass," and it gained an extended meaning of "to suppress."

Only a century later, *squish* appeared both as an alternative to *squash* and with special reference to the soft, damp sound made by the act of pressing a foot into mud. Other variants of this onomatopoeic verb are *squush*, more recently spelled *squooosh*, and *snoosh*.

Which is correct, *squish* or *squash*? In words imitating sounds, latitude is given to variants. The Standard English word for the sound made by crushing a bug is *squash*; legitimate dialectal variants are *squish* and *squooosh*. To give this seemingly minor subject universal relevance, let us issue a stylistic dictum: When a reporter quotes someone using the variant, the quotation should use the spelling that most closely follows the sound of the variant usage; on second reference, or even in the lead if outside of quotes, the standard form should be introduced. Thus: "I'll *squish* you!" he cried. Smiling at the joking threat to *squash*, he replied.

Joan Stricker of Great Neck, New York, asked about an expression in use among children in the Bronx: "*Chinky chase* always

shows." She wondered if it was rooted in an ethnic slur.

A query to the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE) at the University of Wisconsin drew much head-scratching until Donald Rubin of Oakland, New Jersey, who grew up in the Bronx in the 1930s, told his daughter Ann, my editorial assistant, that "*Chinky chase*, odds or evens" was the expression. You'd select odds or evens and, simultaneously with your friend, shoot out one or two fingers. If the choice was the same, it was even; if he stuck out two and you one, it was odd. Two out of three won. It was used to choose up sides, to determine who would bat first, like that.

Then in came this query from Helen L. Gritz, of Yonkers, New York: "I have exhausted every reference work in the library to find the derivation of '*Chinky chase* always shows.'" In New York City during the '30s, when a play was disputed (for example, when I hit the ball and thought it was fair, but the other team called it foul), you'd agree to a "do-over." Then if I got a hit, my team would shout, "*Chinky chase always shows!*" But if I struck out, the other team would give voice to that chant.

In both the Stricker and the Gritz examples, the phrase seemed to mean "the truth will out, you see?" An editor at DARE, Leonard Zwilling, who grew up in the Bronx, reported: "I recall when there was a 'do-over' that was unsuccessful, that team would be taunted with '*Chinky chase*. *Chinky chase*.'" as if that failure demonstrated — showed — the nonlegality of the disputed play.

Now Cassidy is prepared to make a cautious guess about the etymology: "*Chinky* is probably a variant of *chintzy* and/or *chinty* (and probably related to *chino* and *chint*, the fabric), which all have Chinese or Oriental connections." An ethnic stereotype about Chinese immigrants dating back to the gold rush was that they were clever and penny-pinching. "So in the Bronx game," says the great dialectographer, "*Chinky* may very well mean *Chinaman* who 'always shows' or contests an adverse decision in a game, trying to get all he can." O.K., the ethnic slur is the *Chinky*, but what about the *chase*? The French word for "thing"? Cassidy explains: "*Chase* is most unlikely to be French. Mostly it seems to be a rhyme — the word to go with the key element of the whole phrase, *shows*."

New York Times Service

Visit to Bosnia Killing Fields  
U.S. Official Vows a Mission for JusticeBy John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

GLOGOVA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A senior U.S. diplomat became the first Western official to visit the killing fields in Bosnian territory on Sunday and said that only when the men who carried out the massacres were brought to justice would a durable peace take root in the region.

The diplomat, John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights, also stressed that his journey to six sites near the former UN-designated "safe area" of Srebrenica allowed him to verify accounts by witnesses that thousands of Muslim men had been executed there after the Serbian onslaught on the village in July.

He added that, despite some reports from northern Bosnia, he had no information that the Bosnian Serbs were tampering with other possible mass grave sites or places where atrocities are said to have occurred.

Mr. Shattuck said his visit to the area was meant to highlight American support for the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague and to assess what kind of security would be needed for its investigators to pursue their inquiries into the massacres in the former Yugoslavia. The tribunal's investigators are endeavoring to search the region quickly for evidence to prosecute crimes against humanity and genocide.

But Mr. Shattuck's visit, and his comments, stood in contrast to the attitude of the NATO-led force here.

As Mr. Shattuck was moving from gravesite to gravesite around Srebrenica with a small team of security personnel, American soldiers manned positions several miles from the town but had so far not ventured near it.

In addition, the NATO operation issued a statement Sunday that must have dampened

the expectations of The Hague tribunal. The NATO statement, issued by Admiral Leighton Smith of the U.S. Navy, the commander of the Bosnia operation, said: "NATO is not, I repeat NATO is not, going to provide specific security, or in other words guarantee security, for teams investigating these grave sites."

"Our job," the statement said, "is to provide an environment in which they can accomplish their missions. That does not mean that we will guard individual grave sites. That does not mean that we will provide security."

The wording seemed to contradict Mr. Shattuck's assertion that one of NATO's tasks — after it had separated the warring parties — would be "to provide security for investigations of the kind that will be conducted by the international war crimes tribunal."

"Clearly, security will be needed," Mr. Shattuck said. "That task will be taken up as soon as the primary task is completed."

"It is the responsibility of the international force to do so," he added.

Mr. Shattuck said the tribunal's investigations should be supported by NATO because Muslims, Croats and Serbs will never have peace until they come to terms with the atrocities of the war.

"The underlying fact here is that, ultimately, justice and long-term peace must go together," he said as he stood before a soccer field where, reportedly, 2,000 Muslim men were rounded up before being shot. "That is a fundamental element of the Dayton accord."

Mr. Shattuck journeyed to places around Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia where Bosnian Serbs are believed to have massacred thousands of Muslim men after they seized the town on July 11, 1995. About 7,000 men are still missing. An additional 26,000 women, children and elderly were expelled from the area.



Residents removing their possessions from ruined homes in Pervomayskoye after the hostage standoff.

## Chechens Reported Set to Free Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Chechen rebels plan in the next two days to release hostages they took with them when they escaped a Russian assault on a southern village, a separatist spokesman said Sunday.

"The release of all the hostages will be carried out on Tuesday in the town of Novogrozny, said a man who identified himself as Iskhonov and described himself as an aide to the rebel chief of staff, speaking by telephone from Chechnya.

This could not be independently confirmed, and the caller did not say how many hostages would be freed.

But he said those to be released were "hostages taken by Raduyev," referring to

Salman Raduyev, the leader of the gang who had been holding the hostages in Pervomayskoye, a village in the Dagestan region, just over the border from Chechnya.

Novogrozny is east of Chechnya's capital, Grozny, in an area where some rebels loyal to the separatist chief Dzhokhar Dudayev have been operating.

Rebel leaders say Mr. Raduyev and other commanders escaped the onslaught on Pervomayskoye.

It is not known how many hostages may have left the village. But a rebel leader in eastern Chechnya told Agence France-Presse on Sunday that the guerrillas were still holding about 60 hostages. An AFP correspon-

dent was shown 37 hostages, including 16 policemen, being held in Chechnya.

Nazar Edilkhadzhiyev, one of the field commanders in charge of the hostages, said that about 20 more had been brought in from Dagestan overnight. An unknown number of others were being treated in hospitals or being kept at other sites, guerrillas said.

General Mikhail Barsukov, the man in charge of the assault, said 82 of an estimated 120 hostages were freed and the fate of others was unknown. Official figures on the rebels killed varied from 150 to 180.

In Turkey, a Black Sea ferry with around 200 freed hostages who were seized last week by pro-Chechen gun-

men left Turkey for its original destination, the Russian port of Sochi.

The mostly Russian passengers tossed red and pink carnations into the water as the ferry got under way while hundreds of Turks stood in the cold to wave goodbye.

Turkish officials said 15 to 20 of the original Turkish passengers decided to disembark and not go on to Sochi. Nine Russian passengers decided to return by bus to the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon, where the hijacking began on Tuesday.

The hijackers originally threatened to blow up the ferry in the Bosphorus in protest at Russia's heavy-handed tactics against Chechen rebels. (Reuters, AFP)

## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Bernard Yallop, superintendent of Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office in Britain, has just read "Stonehenge Decoded" by Gerald S. Hawkins.

"It is a very readable book, if a bit technical. Hawkins lets his mind wander as to the background and the history and the legends."

(Barry James, IHT)



that they are nothing but "a flock of dust condemned to know it is a flock of dust." Like the witches of Eastwick, they see that "the outside of things was sunshine and scatter" while "the inside of everything was death."

These existential anxieties culminate in the opening pages of "The Lilies," when the progenitor of Updike's American family, the Reverend Clarence Arthur Wilnot, suffers an acute spiritual crisis. It is 1910, and at 2 o'clock one fine spring afternoon in Paterson, New Jersey, Clarence feels "the last particles of his faith leave him" forever. The loss comes

as a palpable, physical sensation, and it leaves Clarence adrift in a universe suddenly rendered empty and devoid of hope.

A Presbyterian minister by vocation, Clarence realizes that his loss of faith will have worldly consequences for his family as well: namely, the loss of their parish-owned house and their social standing in the community. In fact, employment for a lapsed minister is hard to come by, and Clarence soon finds himself going door-to-door hawking cheap encyclopedias: items he regards as vaguely blasphemous products, "a commercially inspired attempt to

play God, by creating in print a replica of Creation.

In his free time, Clarence goes to the movies, where he watches the world being created anew in newsreels and features and shorts.

Clarence's youngest son, Teddy, inherits his sense of defeat, his desire to survive "this vale of tears" with "minimal damage." Though he suspects that "the only way to be an American" is to go out into the world and compete, he prefers to sit at home "collecting innocent things — stamps from foreign countries that gave pieces of paper the power to fly around the globe." He will eventually become a postman in the small Delaware town of Basingstoke.

The closest Teddy ever expects to come to a religious experience is the blinding realization that he should forsake his flailing efforts to pursue a career in New York, and instead return home and marry his old sweetheart, Emily, a pretty girl with a clubfoot who shares his sense of diminished expectations.

It is Teddy and Emily's beautiful daughter, Essie, who approaches life — and

faith — with supreme self-confidence, an attitude of entitlement that enables her to glide from experience to experience, undamaged by disappointment or fear or ordinary mortal doubt.

Convinced of her own perfection, Essie leaves Basingstoke for a modeling career in New York, and from New York makes the leap to Hollywood, where she becomes, however briefly, a screen goddess.

While the presiding image of "Rabbit Redux" (1971) was the moonshot in all its hope and glory, the informing metaphor of "The Lilies" is a more ambiguous one: the metaphor of the movies, which are for Updike's characters a secular substitute for religion, promising eternal life (on celluloid) in place of real redemption, narrative order in place of Calvinist predestination.

In tracing the history of the Wilnot family, Updike has written an important and impressive novel: a novel that not only shows how we live today, but also how we got there.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ROBIN Kay, whose father, Norman, has 28 national titles, celebrated two years as president of the Greater New York Bridge Association by winning two titles at a regional tournament in Manhattan.

The last deal of the final turned defeat into victory. North and South used fancy methods to decide on a trump suit when two eight-card fits were available.

Two diamonds was a weak two-bid, and when South bid two spades and West raised diamonds, North could have been forgiven for assuming four spades was the right contract. But he had a special tool available: the double of three diamonds was a transfer to hearts.

When South bid three hearts, North could not be sure that his partner held any hearts at all. His bid of four diamonds was a "choice of games" request. South had two more hearts than he might have and minimum spade length, he selected that suit and the better contract.

The defense took two diamond tricks and led a spade to

the king and ace. South subsequently drew trumps and made 10 tricks, discarding dummy's spade loser on the third round of clubs. He had needed the heart jack to fall on three rounds.

The opposing North reached four spades, which needed East to have the spade ace, doubleton or tripleton, unlikely in the light of the auction. Four spades duly failed, and the Kay team gained 12 imps to win the match by 7 and with it the title.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH		WEST		EAST (D)		SOUTH	
752	752	106	106	106	106	106	106
AKQ1084	AKQ1084	052	052	052	052	052	052
Q1	Q1	052	052	052	052	052	052
K5	K5	052	052	052	052	052	052
WEST		EAST (D)		SOUTH		NORTH	
AK9	AK9	106	106	106	106	106	106
063	063	052	052	052	052	052	052
052	052	052	052	052	052	052	052
109742	109742	052	052	052	052	052	052
WEST		EAST (D)		SOUTH		NORTH	
AK9	AK9	106	106	106	106	106	106
063	063	052	052	052	052	052	052
052	052	052	052	052	052	052	052
109742	109742	052	052	052	052	052	052

West led the diamond two.



## INTERNATIONAL



Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin as he was leaving the Group of Seven talks. He was followed by Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

## G-7: In Europe, the Risk of a Deflationary Trend

Continued from Page 1

confidence and to put a brave face on Europe's economic difficulties by claiming that a rebound could come later in 1996. They dismissed talk of a slide into recession.

The officials also stressed their desire for a stronger U.S. dollar and their hopes that European economic growth rates would recover thanks to falling interest rates. Among those cheering on the dollar were Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank; Robert E. Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary; and Wataru Kubo, Japan's newly named finance minister.

Mr. Rubin, who skipped the official G-7 dinner on Saturday and sped back to Washington for negotiations with Congress on balancing the U.S. budget, said a stronger dollar was in the United States' best interest.

Mr. Tietmeyer said that although it had recovered from its lows of a year ago, the dollar had not yet "exhausted its upward potential."

Apparently in a warning to financial markets that they should take seriously the desire for a stronger dollar, several G-7 officials stressed that their governments would continue "close cooperation on the foreign-exchange market."

On the subject of German interest rates, which many economists expect to be lowered at some point during the next two to three months, Mr. Tietmeyer said Saturday that

"for the time being, further decisions are not at all on the agenda — not at all."

Separately, French and German finance ministers met here in an effort to flesh out the content of a vague announcement last week by President Jacques Chirac that France and Germany were planning to launch a joint package of measures to aid their flagging economies.

But neither Theo Waigel of Germany nor Jean Arthuis of France offered any details when asked about the planned French-German initiative.

G-7 officials did indicate, however, that in an effort to tackle rising unemployment, France and Germany were searching for ways to announce at least some limited steps to increase the flexibility of labor markets.

A meeting in Paris between U.S. and Japanese ministers resulted in praise from Mr. Rubin for Tokyo's efforts to deal with the problem of \$60 billion worth of bad debts held by the *Yusen*, or the housing finance companies.

In one of several upbeat statements made by G-7 officials, Mr. Summers said he saw a "high-investment, low-inflation recovery in the United States" and "some progress in Japan since the last time this group met."

The G-7 officials also discussed plans for the reconstruction of Bosnia, with Japan pledging to increase its contribution to an aid program through the World Bank from \$20 million to \$50 million. That is still considered far too small by U.S. and European officials.

## RUSSIA: Nuclear Pacts Are Stalled, U.S. Says

Continued from Page 1  
Mr. Yeltsin also "urged progress" in carrying out a 1994 agreement by which Russia was to cease producing plutonium, the key building block of nuclear weapons. That has not happened either, the officials said, but for different reasons: The United

States has been unable to come up with the money to replace the electric power and heat generated by the Russian's plutonium-producing reactors, so the reactors are still operating.

Talks on that issue are to resume this month, Energy Department officials said.

### ■ Christopher to Russia?

Russian and American officials are discussing a trip to Moscow by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher to discuss the administration's concerns about the ouster of reformers from the government, U.S. officials told the Post.

## Greek Cabinet Balances Reformers and Loyalists

ATHENS — Greece's new Socialist cabinet, named Sunday, kept Economy Minister Yannis Papandriou and Finance Minister Alexandros Papadopoulos but brought in several leading party reformers, a spokesman announced.

The most controversial appointment by Prime Minister Costas Karamanlis was the foreign minister, Theodoros Pangalos, who publicly insulted Germany when Greece last held the European Union presidency.

Mr. Pangalos, who in 1993 likened Germany to "a giant

with bestial force and a child's brain," had left the government of former Prime Minister Andreas Papandriou and joined Mr. Karamanlis's group of party reformers.

Mr. Simitsis, 59, was chosen prime minister last week, succeeding Mr. Papandriou, who

## Q&A / Lawrence Summers

# U.S. Eyes Are on Russia

Senior financial officials from the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries met in Paris over the weekend. Lawrence H. Summers, the U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, discussed Russia, Bosnia and a range of economic issues with Alan Friedman of the *International Herald Tribune*.

Q. Just a few days ago one of Russia's leading economic reformers — Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais — quit the government. That has alarmed a lot of people, especially because Mr. Chubais's departure came amid critical negotiations on a \$9 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund. How concerned is the Clinton administration?

A. What's ultimately important is policies, not personalities. But whenever a key figure changes, you watch closely. The United States urges Russia to continue on the path to economic and democratic reforms, and we will be watching very closely the steps that will be taken in the next few weeks and months. We will also be watching closely Russia's ability to conclude a strong new agreement with the IMF, which many expected to have been concluded this month.

Q. You and your G-7 colleagues talked about Bosnia, where the United States and Europe are wrangling about how to share the burden of an initial \$3.7 billion of reconstruction aid. How much will Washington provide?

A. We are prepared to contribute \$600 million over three years.

Q. But the Europeans want it to be one-third Europe, one-third the United States and one-third Japan and the Islamic world.

A. I think that when you look at burden sharing, you have to look at who has the greatest burden of peacekeeping.

Q. How worried are you about Japan's financial problems?

A. I think Japan has made progress and has responded to the concerns the international community had last summer by bringing down interest rates, by an abnormally large stimulus package and by starting to address directly some of the most seriously troubled financial institutions.

Q. You discussed the European slowdown in the G-7 meetings. How does it look to you from Washington?

A. We watch developments in Europe very closely. The Europeans have made some important progress toward bringing deficits under control, and long-term interest rates have come down. But it is a situation that needs to be watched, and an absolutely essential part is structural reforms, especially on the employment front where labor markets need to be made more flexible so firms have an incentive to hire.

Q. European politicians talk a lot about structural reforms, but there is little action. Do you think they will act any time soon?

A. I hope so, and I detect an increasing consensus in Europe of the sort that often precedes action.

Q. Are you worried that the Maastricht treaty on single currency conditions could tip Europe into recession?

A. European monetary union is a decision for the Europeans.

Q. Are the Maastricht criteria too strict?

A. That's not something I want to comment on.

Q. What is the U.S. position on European monetary union?

A. What is important to us is that Europe succeeds economically. If it does, it will be a larger market for U.S. exports. Our interest is in a stronger Europe and a successful European economic integration project. Just how that goes forward is out of our concern.

Q. You're going back home to a budget battle and the technical danger of a default if Congress does not lift the debt ceiling by Feb. 15. What's your next move?

A. We can get to Feb. 15. The right solution then is not some extraordinary trick. It is for Congress to recognize that the U.S. will have to borrow for the next few years, no matter what budget passes and no matter who is president. The president has shown we can have a balanced budget in seven years. It's there.

The question is whether the Republicans insist on turning Medicare into a second-class system and leaving millions more children without health care in order to finance larger tax cuts for those with larger incomes. That the president will not accept.

## G-7 Satisfied With the Dollar But Further Gains Considered Unlikely

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The absence of any specific statement about the dollar at the weekend Group of Seven ministerial meeting here should be read as a signal that it is satisfied — both with the gentle appreciation of the currency and steady reduction in European interest rates.

"But expectations of further significant gains for the dollar at this point look misplaced," said Neil MacKinon, a London-based analyst at Citibank. "The market is already well disposed to the dollar and, if anything, traders may use the lack of any statement as an excuse to pocket the profits they've already made and sell the currency."

The dollar currently is at 1.4803 Deutsche marks, up 2.5 percent over last week and its highest level since last September.

At 105.355 yen, the dollar is up a mere 0.1 percent over the week and below the monthly high of 106.57 set on Jan. 4.

For Avinash Persaud, a London-based analyst at J.P.

Morgan & Co., the current strength of the dollar versus the mark "does not signal a move into the dollar, but rather a move out of the mark" for investment in other European currencies such as the lira, where interest rates

the dollar this close to the end of the Japanese financial year on March 31. Mr. Persaud noted that "a tendency for the yen to appreciate 2 to 3 percent in the runup to the year-end."

Mr. Persaud also cautioned that there was likely to be a temporary ceiling to the dollar at 1.50 DM. He expects German exporters to sell the currency at that level.

A further uncertainty for the dollar is the Jan. 30 meeting of Federal Reserve Board policymakers. There is no clear view on whether they will further reduce U.S. interest rates. John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York said that "odds are moving in favor of a new cut," but the view at J.P. Morgan is that a cut this month "seems unlikely."

Perhaps more important for the foreign-exchange market, analysts agree, is how the U.S. bond market reacts. No cut in interest rates, ostensibly favorable for the dollar, could cause disappointment in the bond market and trigger a sell-off that could deter any new move into the currency.

### The market is 'well disposed' to the U.S. currency.

are significantly higher than those prevailing in Germany. "Investors are stretching for yield," Mr. Persaud said, "and therefore have a greater appetite for risk."

What speculation there is currently is not focused on the foreign exchange market but on European bond markets. "With European economies weak and governments unable to relax fiscal policies, interest rates have got to be cut," Mr. Persaud said, adding that "only the fear of a rise in German interest rates can prick that bubble."

As for the yen, neither expert sees much likelihood of a significant weakening against

## Potomac Floods Soak Washington

### Winter's Toll Up to 30

WASHINGTON — The U.S. capital was hit with another bout of winter weather misery on Sunday when the Potomac River burst its banks, causing what is expected to be the city's worst floods in a decade.

Emergency officials now estimate that 30 people have died in recent weeks as a direct result of blizzards, snow storms, floods and record freezes that have swept the United States.

Extreme cold hit the Midwest over the weekend, and a severe weather warning, indicating more rain and snow fall, was issued on Sunday in parts of California, Oregon and Wyoming.

In the Washington region, home and business owners sandbagged properties in an attempt to hold back the torrents but much of their work was in vain as the Potomac, engorged with recent record snow falls, rose up to eight feet (2.5 meters) beyond normal flood levels.

"We're putting down bags to help retard some of the water, but if it gets any

higher I'll be in trouble," said a property owner in Alexandria, Virginia.

Streets in Washington's Georgetown district, adjoining the Potomac, were under water, and city officials issued flood warnings and redirected bus services.

In Pennsylvania, the Susquehanna River swamped the state capital, Harrisburg, knocking out a bridge and flooding the governor's mansion. More than a thousand were evacuated from their homes.

Farther upstream at Wilkes-Barre, thousands of residents returned home after the worst flood danger passed.

Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, who spent the night at a state police barracks after his residence flooded, complained of a slow response from the federal government.

The governor said he would ask for more aid than had been already pledged to offset the costs of a blizzard 12 days ago.

Mr. Ridge, a Republican, said the Federal Emergency Management Agency had ignored his pleas for help.

## ARAFAT: A New Era Begins

Continued from Page 1

dismiss the poll for its many and obvious flaws, the very fact that the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip had voted in large numbers, and with high enthusiasm, established more than any formal agreement with Israel that there was no turning back.

"This is a new era," Mr. Arafat declared. "This is the foundation of our Palestinian state."

Though he still wore his military tunic and checked keffiyeh, Mr. Arafat, 66, could no longer be dismissed by Israelis as a "terrorist" who

devised his authority from the gun, or by Islamic nationalists as the hand-picked collaborator of the Israelis and Americans.

With more than 85 percent of the vote, Mr. Arafat was the undisputed "Roosevelt," the leader, chosen by his people.

And it was not only an icon of the Palestinian struggle that Mr. Arafat won. In the two years since he made his historic peace with Israel, Mr. Arafat had surprised many of his detractors by actually settling in Gaza, the poorest of the Palestinian areas.

Many commentators found it noteworthy that the largest turnout, more than 85 percent, was in Gaza, where the militant Islamic movement Hamas was supposed to have had its greatest strength.

The vote was the strongest indication to date that a majority of Palestinians preferred Mr. Arafat's imperfect compromises to the absolutist dreams and military struggle of Hamas.

At the same time, the vote for the Palestinian Council showed that the Palestinians were not blindly devoted to Mr. Arafat. Preliminary indications were that its 88 members would include a size-

able block of deputies who had run as independents against the official Fatah slate or had a reputation as critics of Mr. Arafat.

David Grossman, the popular Israeli writer, described the election as the triumph of reality over fantasies.

"What was 10 years ago or more than a dream of returning to the orchards of Jaffa is gradually becoming a complex reality of interests and conflicts of interest, with all the petty personal struggles and deep wisdom of Realpolitik," he wrote in *Yedioth Ahronot*.

"In order to establish an international border, it was first necessary to define the borders of dreams and fantasies. Yesterday, another milestone was laid along the long road to this awakening."

None of that meant that the final round of negotiations with Israel, which are supposed to start in May and conclude with a comprehensive settlement before the end of the century, would be any easier.

If anything, the fierce contest over how the Palestinians would be allowed to vote in East Jerusalem demonstrated the passions that surrounded the status of Jerusalem, not to mention issues like the future of Israeli settlements or the sharing of water resources.

But at least Mr. Arafat would be entering the next round as a legitimate representative of a self-ruled nation, not as a spokesman for the grievances of a subject people.

And even if conservatives opposed to Palestinian self-rule came to power in Israel, they would have to reckon with Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian Council as the internationally recognized leadership of the Palestinians.

## Landslide for Arafat, Other Results in Doubt

By Barton Gellman  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — International and domestic monitors on Sunday endorsed the Palestinian election, wars and all, as a watershed for Palestinian democracy, even as confusion reigned on its official results.

About three-quarters of a million Palestinians cast ballots in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem on Saturday for a president and 88-seat legislative council. But though partial tabulations suggested a landslide victory for Yasser Arafat, the composition of the parliament remained a mystery.

Counting errors and overlooked polling stations led Mohammed Shaiyeh, general secretary of the Central Election Commission, to postpone a series of announcements on who won seats from each of the 16 polling districts. Hebron's results, for example, had to be recounted when the commission discovered that

21 polling stations had been overlooked.

The most serious incident was the election-day shooting death of a Palestinian election observer in the West Bank village of Sallam. But there was no indication that the killing was intended to affect the vote.

There were enough irregularities in the conduct of the vote that neither the European Union's poll-watching unit nor an international delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter chose to use the formula that the election was "free and fair."

But Carl Lidbom, chief of the European unit, said the vote "can reasonably be regarded as an accurate expression of the will of the voters on polling day," and Mr. Carter said his delegation's "overall conclusion is that the Palestinian people had an historic opportunity to choose their leaders yesterday, and they did so with enthusiasm and a high degree of professionalism."

## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Corporate head, for short
  - Scotch or masking, e.g.
  - Disco light
  - Patient care grp.
  - Food gelling agent
  - Home on the reservation
  - "Apollo 13" actor
  - Tough time
  - Come back into, as the atmosphere
  - Lifesaving skill, for short
  - 14-Across employees
  - Sumatra's land
  - Alley
  - Moines
  - Crier of "Wolf!"
  - Yields
  - "When" — Loves a Woman
  - Gymnastics coach Karolyi
  - Followers of Mar.
  - Meetings of presidents
  - Pussy
  - Bride part
  - Nordic Coward and others
  - Pot
  - Borrowing as a financial tool
  - It's south of Ga.
  - Greek letter
  - Mail recipient
  - All-out fight
  - Modern college lodging
  - Magazine deal
  - Attack
  - Modern college lodging
  - "Burnt" Crayola color
  - Auto maker Ferrari
  - Bullfight cry
  - Like football clothes
  - do-well
  - Part of m.p.h.
  - Expressed wonderment
  - Feature of Granny Smiths
  - Concurs (with)
  - Skating couples
  - Uns' kin
  - Halt
  - Fright
  - Crinson
  - Newspaper essay, maybe
  - Chicago footballer
  - Whirligigs
  - Battery part
  - French port city
  - 80's TV sign-off, straight from the horse's mouth
  - Fed. money overseer
  - Phonic number
  - Czech or Pole
  - London's — Gallery
  - Runner Lewis
  - Fencing rapier
  - Where to learn parallel parking
  - Some computers
  - "Surfin' —" (1963 hit)
  - Magnificence
  - Center court sight
  - Facilitated
  - Mollie contemporary
  - Police yell
  - Talk on and on
  - In one fell
  - Baseball Hall-of-Famer Combs
  - Mr. Fudd
  - Hornet
  - Pacific rim region
  - Bedecked
  - Plus
  - 100 yrs.

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 19

ENLAI	CAKE	CUP
GEORGE	BURNS	INA
GRACE	ALLEN	GIN
AVON	ELEVATE	
ACRE	JOAN	ORES
ONION	FALE	PICS
HAM	JOEL	GRAMMA
THESUNSHINEBOYS		
LOHAT	EMUS	KOM
YON	SAPS	GENY
NATO	TOLL	GERE
ALEXSEI	OLIV	
BOA	OHGOORBOOKII	
OHM	CENTENARIAN	
BAS	SEES	TENTS

DOWN

1 "Man" — German city

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## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Jan. 19. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

## Australian Dollar

2145K 5 09/01/96 93.9195 5.3200

## Austrian Schilling

154 Austria 5% 12/1/90 103.0000 5.4600  
186 Austria 6% 11/1/95 102.5000 6.4300  
235 Austria 6% 09/20/95 104.5000 6.5700  
235 Austria 7 02/14/00 106.0000 6.4900

## Belgian Franc

139 Belgium 6% 03/21/95 109.9900 6.4400  
159 Belgium 7% 12/22/00 111.2600 6.9700

## British Pound

193 First Hydro Fin 07/31/21 101.3750

## Danish Krone

7 Denmark 8 03/15/96 107.8400 7.4200  
11 Denmark 9 10/1/95 104.7700 7.2000  
13 Denmark 7 08/15/97 103.6800 6.7500  
16 Denmark 7 12/15/94 101.8000 6.8800  
27 Denmark 9 07/1/91 109.5400 7.2000  
28 Denmark 8 05/15/93 109.1400 7.3300  
31 Denmark 6 12/10/99 102.4100 7.3600  
61 Denmark T-bills zero 01/1/94 91.387 7.2000  
66 Denmark 7 11/1/92 91.5000 7.4500  
77 Denmark 6 02/15/94 104.5500 7.0000  
111 Denmark zero 01/1/94 91.5569 7.1500  
113 Denmark 9 11/15/96 105.8000 7.7000  
192 Nykredit 6 10/1/92 85.0000 7.0600  
199 Nykredit 6 02/10/97 102.0800 6.1200  
205 Nykredit Bank 7 10/1/95 91.3500 7.6600

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 6 01/05/96 101.1700 5.9300  
2 Germany 4 10/1/95 104.7700 6.2000  
3 Germany 5% 08/22/00 105.0000 5.4700  
4 Germany 8 01/21/02 114.3900 6.9900  
5 Germany 6% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
6 Germany 5% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
7 Germany 7% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
8 Germany 8% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
9 Germany 9% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
10 Germany 10% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
11 Germany 11% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
12 Germany 12% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
13 Germany 13% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
14 Germany 14% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
15 Germany 15% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
16 Germany 16% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
17 Germany 17% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
18 Germany 18% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
19 Germany 19% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
20 Germany 20% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
21 Germany 21% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
22 Germany 22% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
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24 Germany 24% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
25 Germany 25% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
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28 Germany 28% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
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98 Germany 98% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
99 Germany 99% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000  
100 Germany 100% 09/15/00 105.4000 5.7000

## Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

79 Treuhand 5% 04/29/99 105.1300 5.4700  
81 Germany 6% 08/20/97 104.4200 6.1100  
82 Germany 5% 10/20/98 104.0200 5.0300  
83 Germany 6 04/20/16 92.9700 6.3900  
84 Treuhand 6% 03/26/98 105.1700 5.8200  
85 Germany 6% 02/20/98 104.8000 5.7300  
86 Germany 6% 02/24/99 102.2450 6.3500  
87 Treuhand 6% 07/29/99 106.7880 5.8500  
88 Germany 6% 02/20/98 104.9380 5.1000  
89 Germany 6% 09/15/99 108.4800 6.2200  
90 Germany 8% 09/20/96 103.3000 8.2300  
91 Treuhand 6% 07/29/99 106.7880 5.8500  
92 Credit Local 5.15 12/04/00 100.9380 5.1000  
93 Germany 6% 09/15/99 108.4800 6.2200  
94 Germany 8% 09/20/96 103.3000 8.2300  
95 Germany 6% 07/29/99 106.7880 5.8500  
96 Germany 6% 05/20/98 105.9100 6.2000  
97 Germany 7% 02/21/00 112.2017 6.9100  
98 Germany 7% 10/20/97 106.7200 7.0300  
99 Germany 8% 04/22/96 101.2100 8.4000  
100 Germany 8% 03/20/96 100.7800 8.4200  
101 Germany 7% 01/20/97 110.3900 6.5700  
102 Germany 6% 02/20/97 102.9000 5.8000  
103 Germany 8% 08/20/96 102.8800 8.2400  
104 Germany 5% 11/20/97 103.1400 5.0900  
105 Germany 6% 04/22/96 104.5000 6.4000  
106 Austria 6% 01/10/24 96.5000 6.7400  
107 Germany 6% 05/20/99 106.4000 5.7500  
108 Germany 6% 02/20/98 105.1033 5.8300  
109 Germany 6% 08/21/99 115.7200 7.3500  
110 Germany 6% 01/20/98 105.3767 6.4000  
111 Germany 8% 05/22/00 116.3850 7.2500  
112 EIB 5% 01/17/01 99.4711 5.1500  
113 Germany 6% 02/20/97 102.9000 5.8000  
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123 EIB 5% 01/17/01 99.4711 5.1500  
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301 Germany 8% 08/20/96 102.8800 8.2400  
302 Germany 5% 11/20/97 103.1400 5.09







Figures as of close  
of trading Friday, Jan. 19

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 \*\*\* MADRID-BALEAREN ESCORT Service \*\*\*  
 Escort Service  
 096 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57  
 \*\*\* LONDON - CARIBBEAN \*\*\*  
 \*\*\* LONDON-BEACH ESCORT SERVICE \*\*\*  
 Tel. 0181 596 1850 Credit Cards  
 Tel. 0181 596 1850 Credit Cards  
 \*\*\* LONDON-BEACHBOW GATWAY \*\*\*  
 Escort Service  
 096 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57  
 \*\*\* JAGHIN'S ESCORT SERVICE \*\*\*  
 Escort Service  
 Credit Cards Accepted  
 Credit Cards Accepted











Consolidated trading for week  
ended Friday, Jan. 19  
(Continued)

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Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	婚姻	子女	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	汉族	高中	工人	已婚	2	
李秀英	女	38	河北	汉族	初中	教师	已婚	1	
张国强	男	52	河南	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	0	
陈为民	男	40	浙江	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	2	
赵大刚	男	35	湖北	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	1	
孙丽娟	女	32	湖南	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	2	
周建民	男	48	四川	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
吴小芳	女	25	安徽	汉族	大学	教师	未婚	0	
郑为民	男	55	江西	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
冯大刚	男	30	广东	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	1	
李秀英	女	35	广西	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
张国强	男	42	福建	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
刘小红	女	22	贵州	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	0	
陈为民	男	45	云南	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	2	
赵大刚	男	38	陕西	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	1	
孙丽娟	女	30	甘肃	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	2	
周建民	男	50	宁夏	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
吴小芳	女	28	青海	汉族	大学	教师	未婚	0	
郑为民	男	58	新疆	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
冯大刚	男	32	内蒙古	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	1	
李秀英	女	38	吉林	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
张国强	男	45	辽宁	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
刘小红	女	25	黑龙江	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	0	
陈为民	男	48	河北	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	2	
赵大刚	男	35	山东	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	1	
孙丽娟	女	32	河南	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	2	
周建民	男	52	江苏	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
吴小芳	女	28	浙江	汉族	大学	教师	未婚	0	
郑为民	男	55	湖北	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
冯大刚	男	30	湖南	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	1	
李秀英	女	35	四川	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
张国强	男	42	安徽	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
刘小红	女	22	江西	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	0	
陈为民	男	45	广东	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	2	
赵大刚	男	38	广西	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	1	
孙丽娟	女	30	福建	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	2	
周建民	男	50	贵州	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
吴小芳	女	28	云南	汉族	大学	教师	未婚	0	
郑为民	男	58	陕西	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
冯大刚	男	32	甘肃	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	1	
李秀英	女	38	宁夏	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
张国强	男	45	青海	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
刘小红	女	25	新疆	汉族	大学	医生	未婚	0	
陈为民	男	48	内蒙古	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	2	
赵大刚	男	35	吉林	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	1	
孙丽娟	女	32	辽宁	汉族	高中	护士	已婚	2	
周建民	男	52	黑龙江	汉族	小学	农民	已婚	3	
吴小芳	女	28	河北	汉族	大学	教师	未婚	0	
郑为民	男	55	山东	汉族	初中	工人	已婚	2	
冯大刚	男	30	河南	汉族	高中	干部	已婚	1	
李秀英	女	35	江苏	汉族	初中				

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[illegible]

1. HI, POLSKA IT'S  
 TIME AGAIN  
 VISIT THE OLD  
 MAIL BOX!  
 2. WHERE WE  
 READ ALL  
 OUR LETTERS  
 COME WHAT  
 MASH!  
 3. 4.

WILL WORK FOR FOOD

WILL FIGHT FOR MONEY

WILL LIE FOR VOTES

THIS HAS TO BE A TOUGH YEAR FOR THE POLITICIANS

THE SCORE IS TIED!  
THREE SECONDS TO PLAY!

HE TURNS!  
HE SHOOTS!

SORT OF...  
MORE OR LESS...

1-22

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Jeff Kinney

Panel 1: A cartoon duck is on the ground, looking up at a large tree. A speech bubble says: "WHEN WILL I EVER LEARN NOT TO CLIMB TREES?"

Panel 2: The duck is climbing the tree. A speech bubble says: "WHEN WILL I EVER EVER LEARN?"

Panel 3: The duck is hanging from a branch. A speech bubble says: "NOT TODAY, THAT'S FOR PARN SURE."

Below the panels, the text reads: "THE DUCK" and "A-Z".

LET'S GO, BETTLE! SHAKE A LEG!

OKAY!

HOLD IT!

UH-OH... UH-OH!

MAYDAY! RUNAWAY IS!

DECLARING EMERGENCY!

JEFF KINNEY

I CAME IN TO APOLOGIZE FOR NOT BEING ABLE TO KEEP MY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

I PROMISED TO TREAT YOU BETTER, BUT SO FAR THIS YEAR I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO AND I'M SORRY.

AND YOU'RE GOING TO TRY HARDER IN THE FUTURE?

WE HAVE THE MOON, RAINBOW, LET'S NOT ASK FOR THE STARS.

DAVE COVERLY

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DRUIL**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**MUJYP**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**LUPPER**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**VICADE**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer here : □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Saturday's Jumbles Answer

**JUMBLE THABO PL'PIT CORRAL**  
Where the steamboat learned his craft —  
(Answers tomorrow)

**WHAT THE CONTRACTOR HAD TO DO WHEN THE PLUMBER FINISHED.**

**Herald Tribune.**  
PUBLISHED SIX TIMES A WEEK, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EXCEPTED.  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## SPORTS

## SIDELINES

## An Extra Day

**OLYMPICS** The Salt Lake Olympic Organizing Committee wants to extend the 2002 Winter Olympics by a day to boost week-end television ratings. The proposal would move opening ceremonies ahead to Friday night. (AP)

## Knight Expels Player

**BASKETBALL** Bob Knight, Indiana University's coach, removed Sheron Wilkerson from the team after the player was arrested for beating his girlfriend. Indiana now has an active roster of 10 players, including a former team manager. (AP)

## India Is on Course

**FIELD HOCKEY** India routed the Netherlands, a World Cup finalist, 4-1, in the men's Olympic qualifying tournament Sunday in Barcelona. (Reuters)

## White Sox Sign Phillips

**BASKETBALL** The Chicago White Sox signed outfielder Tony Phillips, a free agent, to a two-year contract. Last year, Phillips, 36, batted .261 with 27 homers and 61 RBIs for the California Angels. He had 119 runs scored, fourth-highest in the American League, and 113 walks, to rank third.

Atlanta offered Avery \$3.6 million in salary arbitration, while he sought \$4.2 million. Avery made \$4 million last year when he went 7-13 for the season with a 4.67 ERA. The Milwaukee Brewers signed Ben McDonald to a two-year contract worth a reported \$6 million and declared him "our No. 1 starter." McDonald, 28, suffered shoulder problems last season and was 3-6 with a 4.16 earned run average for Baltimore. (AP)

## Referee Is the Butt

**WRESTLING** A wrestler from Colville High School in Washington State faces a charge of assault for allegedly knocking a referee unconscious with a head butt after losing a match. The referee, Bob West, said he will pursue a charge against Chad Hildebrand, a 190-pound senior. West penalized Hildebrand for head-butting his opponent, Josh Kelp. After Kelp pinned him, Hildebrand shoved Kelp, said West. "I got between them, said something like 'That's enough. That will cost you a team point,'" West said. "The Colville kid chucks up against me, reared back and head-butted me full force. They tell me I was out cold for about 30 seconds." (AP)



The pressure is on French forward Abdelatif Benazzi, surrounded by English defenders in Five Nations contest.

## England Yields to France, 15-12

A drop goal in the last minute by Thomas Castaignede carried France to a 15-12 victory over England, the team's first against their arch rivals in the Five Nations championship since 1993. The match was deadlocked at 9-9 with just four minutes to go when Thierry Lacroix seemed to have snatched a victory for France with a penalty from the halfway line. But French joy at the Parc des Princes in Paris was cut short less than two minutes later when the English fly half Paul Grayson evaded the score with his second drop goal of the game.

With France apparently deprived once more of a first victory over England at the Parc in eight years, Castaignede, the young French center, found space in front of the English goal to seal a hard-fought victory. In a match of much effort but no tries, all the points until then had been scored by the opposing fly halves, Lacroix and Grayson.

On a bitterly cold afternoon in Paris, the passions aroused by every France-England encounter generated plenty of heat, yet not enough for the match to degenerate into the final minutes. France dominated, particularly in the second half but was thwarted by a dogged and determined England defense that gave France few chances to display its running game.

Grayson was robbed of another drop goal in the 56th minute when his kick bounced off a post, and the visitors twice came within a whisker of scoring a try. The first effort caught France cold in the very first minute when Mike Catt kicked through the French defense. As Emile Namack, the French winger, fumbled the ball, his opposite number, Rory Underwood, came steaming through but just failed to get the downward pressure.

England's other good chance came in the 16th minute when its skipper, Will Carling, played a great reverse pass to Underwood to open a yawning gap in front of the French posts.

But Underwood's pass to Catt just in front of the line was down by the full-back's ankles and the opportunity was fumbled. Scotland 16, Ireland 10 In Dublin, Scotland weathered a second-half onslaught to stretch its unbeaten sequence against Ireland to nine matches.

The visitors, playing with the wind at their backs in the first half, scored two early tries followed by a magnificent drop goal from the fly half Gregor Townsend a minute from halftime to lead, 16-3.

But Ireland showed its fighting spirit with a series of drives by the forwards, which set the ball up for the tight-head prop Peter Clohesy to score from five

meters (16 feet) out just before half-time.

The Scots managed to prevent any further scoring despite facing a strong wind and driving rain, thanks to a combination of gritty defending and poor decision-making from Ireland.

All too often, Ireland, especially Jim Staples, the full-back and captain, kicked deep instead of trying to pass and bring the wingers Richard Wallace and Simon Geoghegan into the game.

Neither player was given a clear chance to run at his direct opponent for the whole match.

In contrast, Scotland's backs ran the ball wide when the opportunities arose in the first half and this approach bore fruit in the 22nd minute when the left wing Michael Dods touched down in the corner to finish off a good move involving Townsend and the center Ian Jardine.

Although Dods was wide with his conversion attempt, the Scots were already handily placed as a result of an opportunistic try from Kevin McKenzie in the 12th minute. He dived on the loose ball behind the line after Ireland's Gabriel Fulcher had fumbled a lineup throw five meters out.

Try as it might, Ireland could not find a way through Scotland's cover for a much-needed touchdown in the second half, while Eric Elwood was wide with two kickable penalties.

## Frenchman Prevails In Slalom Cup Race

Sebastien Amiez's consistency was finally rewarded with victory on Sunday when he survived a treacherous slalom piste in Veysonnaz, Switzerland, to win his first World Cup race.

The Frenchman had finished in the top five in all six previous slaloms this season but had never won a race. His first career victory was also the first in the slalom by a Frenchman since 1992, when Patrice Bianchi won in Madonna di Campiglio, Italy.

The icy 3,500-meter (11,480-foot) Bear Course claimed the former Olympic champion Alberto Tomba in the first leg and almost a third of the 30 racers in the second leg. But Amiez, 23, hung on to post a winning time of one minute 38.79 seconds.

Rene Mlekuz of Slovenia, who began the day as the 64th starter, ended it in second place with a time of 1:39.16.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, five times the winner of the overall World Cup title, used a sixth-place finish in the slalom to win the combined event, which also included Saturday's downhill here. The victory was the 46th of the 32-year-old Girardelli's remarkable career.

Switzerland's newest star, Bruno Kerren, the winner of back-to-back downhill on Friday and Saturday, appeared poised to claim his third victory in three days until he straddled a gate within sight of the finish line on his second run.

Tomba, the first skier on the course set up by his coach, Gustavo Thoeni, hooked his left ski on a gate halfway down and was on his way home before the first 30 competitors had completed their runs.

At Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Anita Wachter of Austria won a women's giant slalom Sunday and grabbed the lead in the overall World Cup standings from Martina Ertl of Germany, who missed a gate. Wachter was only third fastest in the first leg but made no mistakes on an icy second run for a combined time of 2 minutes 37.74 seconds.

Ekka Hansson of Sweden was second, a career best and her first podium finish, in 2:38.13, after clocking the fastest time on the 58-gate second leg. Katja Seizinger of Germany, the leader after the first leg, was third in 2:38.14.

In Cortina on Saturday, Isolde Kostner became the first Italian woman to win a World Cup downhill in Italy in almost 29 years.



Anita Wachter of Austria, the new overall leader in World Cup standings.

## SCOREBOARD

## TENNIS

## AUSTRALIAN OPEN

## MEN'S SINGLES

## THIRD ROUND

Mark Philippoussis (U.S.) def. Pete Sampras (U.S.) 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5); R. Sanchez (Spain) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Magnus Larsson (Sweden) 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-1; Yevgeny Kafelnikov (Russia) def. Michael Tabbach (Australia) 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; Thomas Enqvist (Sweden) def. Andre Agassi (U.S.) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Thomas Enqvist (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## FOURTH ROUND

Nikola Pietrangeli (Italy) def. Andre Agassi (U.S.) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Jim Courier (U.S.) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Andre Agassi (U.S.) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## THIRD ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## FOURTH ROUND

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## FIFTH ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## SIXTH ROUND

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## NINTH ROUND

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## TENTH ROUND

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## TWELFTH ROUND

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## THIRTEENTH ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

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## TWENTIETH ROUND

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## WRESTLING

## MEN'S SINGLES

## THIRD ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

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## TWENTY-FIRST ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## TWENTY-SECOND ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## TWENTY-THIRD ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## WRESTLING

## MEN'S SINGLES

## THIRD ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Knowles (Ireland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

## FOURTH ROUND

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## FIFTH ROUND

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## NINTH ROUND

Mark Knowles (Ireland) def. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) def. Mark Know



## SPORTS

# East Wins NHL All-Star Thriller

## Bourque's Last Minute Goal Averts Overtime



Mario Lemieux charging Western Conference goalie Ed Belfour, who made the save in first period of All-Star game.

**BOSTON** — Ray Bourque gave his hometown fans and NHL officials plenty to cheer about — a rousing finish to its star-filled night.

His goal with 38 seconds left changed the tone of a sometimes dull defensive battle — a rarity in recent All-Star games — and gave the East a 5-4 victory over the West.

Last year's game was canceled because of the owners' lockout, and the NHL wanted this year's contest to continue its revival from that chaos.

The match had lacked the excitement that comes with breakaways, high-speed rushes and whirling passes. Then Bourque, the five-time Norris Trophy winner in his 16 seasons with the Bruins, came through. He swept in for the winning goal as the fans went wild.

Until Teemu Selanne tied the game for the West with 3:29 to go, the six goalenders who played had upstaged such offensive stars as Wayne Gretzky and Mario Lemieux.

Bourque became just the second defenseman to win the game's MVP

award. Another Boston defenseman, Bobby Orr, was the first.

Pat Verbeek's shot from the left circle was saved by Felix Potvin. But the puck skittered out to the other side where Bourque was racing in. He fired a 15-foot backhand over Potvin's left shoulder and the cheers poured down.

Eric Lindros and Verbeek gave the East a 2-0 lead after one period. Jaromir Jagr made it 3-0, but Brett Hull cut the deficit 5:33 into the second period.

Brendan Shanahan's goal gave the East a 4-1 advantage. Then Paul Coffey scored at 11:42 and Paul Kariya connected at 17:47 as the West closed to 4-3.

Dominik Hasek's brilliant goaltending kept it that way for most of the third period until Selanne beat him, making the first overtime game since 1986 likely.

The NHL, seeking a wider audience, did get to show off some of its new attributes in its 46th All-Star game.

The game was played in the four-month-old Fleet Center, which replaced the 67-year-old Boston Garden.

It was the first prime-time All-Star game since 1989, and the network tele-

cast used a device designed to make it easier to follow on television. The puck had a computer chip in it and appeared on TV with a blue dot surrounding it and a red trail coming off it on slapshots.

Gretzky, in his 15th consecutive All-Star game, was held scoreless, failing to break his tie with Gordie Howe for most points in All-Star game history, 19.

In the goals, the East used Martin Brodeur, John Vanbiesbrouck and Hasek and the West Ed Belfour, Chris Osgood and Potvin. They held down the score after an average of 18 goals were scored in the last five All-Star games.

Brodeur made several outstanding saves early, and was replaced in the second period by Vanbiesbrouck, who allowed three goals on seven shots.

After Shanahan gave the East a 4-1 lead at 8:51, the West got the next two goals on some smooth moves.

Alexander Mogilny drew East defenseman Scott Stevens out, then passed between Stevens' legs to Coffey, who shot into the open side. Kariya scored at 17:47 when he went up the left side and cut across the slot.

# In Overtime, Nets Keep 'Wolves at Bay

## Hawks Turn Off Heat, 98-78, for 7th Straight Victory

**Chris Childs** scored a career-high 30 points and hit four free throws in the final 44 seconds of overtime as the New Jersey Nets ended the Minnesota Timberwolves' longest winning streak in three years, 103-97.

Childs, taking over at point guard after Kenny Anderson's trade to Charlotte, also had 10 assists.

Armon Gilliam added 23 points and 12 rebounds, and the rookie Ed O'Ban-

**Kings 115, Nuggets 110** Mitch Richmond scored 22 points, leading seven Sacramento players in double figures, and the Kings won in Denver. The loss was the fourth straight and third in a row at home for the Nuggets.

Two three-pointers in the waning seconds by Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf, the last with 23.8 seconds left, got Denver within 111-108. Denver fouled Walt Williams, who missed two free throws, giving the Nuggets a chance to tie. But Abdul-Rauf then lost control of the ball, which went out of bounds, and a jump ball was called. Lionel Simmons out-jumped Abdul-Rauf, and Williams was fouled again, making two free throws with 14.2 seconds left, then two more seconds later.

**Orlando 84, Knicks 80** In Vancouver, Byron Scott's 15-footer with less than 16 seconds left gave Vancouver the victory over New York. Anthony Avent made the second of two foul shots for the final margin and Vancouver's eighth victory of the season.

Patrick Ewing had 23 points and a season-high 23 rebounds for the Knicks and Hubert Davis, coming off the bench, added 14 points.

**Jazz 106, Clippers 82** Karl Malone scored all 21 of his points in the first three quarters and Utah held Los Angeles to a season-low 32 percent shooting as the Jazz cruised to victory in Anaheim.

Brent Barry, a rookie, scored a career-high 22 points in place of the injured point guard Pooh Richardson as the Clippers lost their fourth in a row.

The 82 points represented the Clippers' second-lowest total of the season. **Cavaliers 93, Lakers 82** Danny Ferry and Terrell Brandon scored 19 points each as visiting Cleveland beat Los Angeles for its 21st victory in the last 30 games.

Michael Cage added 16 points, and Cage and Ferry had 10 rebounds each while Brandon had 10 assists for the Cavaliers, who have won 21 of 30 since starting the season with seven straight losses.

Against Cleveland, the NBA's best defensive team, the Lakers equalled their season-low point total.

Nick Van Exel led the Lakers, who had their four-game winning streak snapped, with 17 points. Cedric Ceballos had 15 for Los Angeles.

The Cavaliers never trailed after the opening minute.

**NBA ROUNDUP**

noni had a season-high 19 points as the Nets prevented the Timberwolves from getting a club record-tying fourth straight victory.

New Jersey won Saturday despite dressing only nine players for the game. Kendall Gill and Khalid Reeves, the two new players obtained Friday in the trade, were ineligible because the Nets have asked for more time to examine Reeves' injured ankle. Jayson Williams, the backup center, also was unavailable after coming down with the flu.

Christian Laettner led Minnesota with 25 points, while Tom Gugliotta had 22 and Isiah Rider 17.

The Nets took the lead for good at 98-97 when Childs hit a free throw after the Timberwolves were called for a technical foul on an illegal defense with 44.5 seconds to play in overtime.

**Warriors 110, Hornets 102** In Charlotte, Latrell Sprewell scored 17 of his 20 points in the second half as Golden State snapped a three-game losing streak by beating the short-handed Charlotte Hornets.

Joe Smith, a rookie who was the NBA's top draft pick, added 21 points and 20 rebounds — seven better than his previous season high — as the Warriors won in Charlotte for just the second time in eight games.

Glen Rice had 25 points and Dell Curry added 23 for Charlotte, which dressed just eight players and faded in the closing 18 minutes.

The Hornets had planned on starting Kenny Anderson, acquired in a trade Friday with the New Jersey Nets, at point guard. But Anderson and Gerald Glass, also picked up by Charlotte in the trade, were not allowed to suit up because the Nets had yet to complete their physical examination of Khalid Reeves, one of the two players Charlotte sent over in the deal.

**Hawks 98, Heat 78** In Atlanta, the Hawks remained the second-hottest team in the NBA, getting 20 points from Grant Long and holding Miami to only 32 points in the second half to win their seventh consecutive game.

Long led six players in double figures for the Hawks, whose winning streak is their longest in more than two years.



Kurt Thomas outjumping Hawks' defender Craig Ehlo to score for Miami.

# Arizona Shoots Down No. 13 UCLA's Defense

**Almost unnoticed** among the impressive numbers No. 13 UCLA brought to the McKale Center in Tucson was a defensive statistic that explained the others — the Bruins hadn't allowed an opponent to shoot over 50 percent this season.

That went by the boards when Miles Simon and Michael Dickerson led No. 18

second in as many games since Joseph Blair, the Wildcats' top big man, was declared academically ineligible.

**No. 7 Villanova 76, No. 10 North Carolina 66** The seventh-ranked Wildcats pulled away from the 10th-ranked Tar Heels (13-4) with a 24-8 burst midway through the second half to hand North Carolina its worst defeat in two years. Villanova (14-3), playing in front of the largest basketball crowd in Philadelphia history, got an outstanding game from Kerry Kittles at both ends. Kittles scored 23 points and played some tight defense on Dante Calabria, who was held to seven points.

The performance came 11 days after Kittles suffered a groin strain that has left him hobbled the last three games. Calabria, who normally averages 14 points a game, was held to two-of-11 from the field.

**Arkansas 90, No. 21 Mississippi 80** In Fayetteville, the host Razorbacks rebounded Mississippi State, 40-23, on their way to victory over the 21st-ranked Bulldogs. Arkansas had a 17-5 edge in offensive rebounds.

Derek Hood and Sunday Adebayo of Arkansas had 10 rebounds each, including five offensive rebounds by Hood.

Pat Bradley came off the bench and scored two three-pointers during a 16-0 run that gave Arkansas a 34-27 lead late in the first half. His two free throws put the Razorbacks (10-6, 3-2 Southeastern

Conference) ahead to stay, 29-27. Erick Bullard led the Bulldogs (11-4, 3-3) with 19 points.

**Marquette 88, No. 9 Memphis 55** Marquette upset the Tigers before a crowd of 14,515 at Milwaukee's Bradley Center, led by Amal McCaskill's 19 points.

Marquette (12-3, 3-1 Conference USA) beat Memphis for the seventh straight time in Milwaukee and improved to 11-0 at home this season.

Lorenzen Wright scored 18 points for Memphis (12-3, 3-1).

**Tennessee 67, No. 22 Georgia 62** In Knoxville, Tennessee beat a ranked team for the first time since 1993. The 67-62 upset of No. 22 Georgia came behind Steve Hamer's 21 points and a collection of offensive rebounds, defensive stops and scrambles for loose balls in the closing minutes.

Hamer scored 12 of his 21 points in the final eight minutes for Tennessee (9-7, 2-4). Perth Robinson and Shandon Anderson led Georgia (11-4, 2-3) with 13 points each.

**Michigan 81, No. 16 Iowa 60** Quinton Brooks' tip-in of Ray Weather's miss with 5.6 seconds remaining gave Michigan State, playing in East Lansing, the Big Ten Conference victory. Brooks led the Spartans (9-8, 3-2) with 18 points and 10 rebounds.

Chris Kingsbury's three-point basket with 41.1 seconds to go had pulled Iowa (14-4, 3-3) into a 60-60 tie.

# THIS WEEK ON

## EUROSPORT



In the heat of Melbourne, will Andre Agassi still wear the Australian crown? And who will be Europe's new ice Queen at the European Figure Skating Championships?

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|----------------|---|
| Tennis         | : 15 Jan - 28 Jan, LIVE, The Australian Open. The best action throughout the week from 1996's first Grand Slam.                                 |
| Figure skating | : 23 Jan - 28 Jan, LIVE, The European Figure Skating Championships. Surya Bonaly goes for her sixth European title in Sofia, Bulgaria.          |
| Football       | : 13 Jan - 3 Feb, LIVE, The African Nations Cup. European and World footballer of the year George Weah performs on the world stage for Liberia. |
| Alpine skiing  | : 26 Jan - 27 Jan, LIVE, The World Cup from Sestriere. Alberto Tomba takes on the world at his "home" course.                                   |
| Golf           | : 26 Jan - 28 Jan, LIVE, The Johnnie Walker Classic. Fred Couples defends his title in Singapore.   |

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